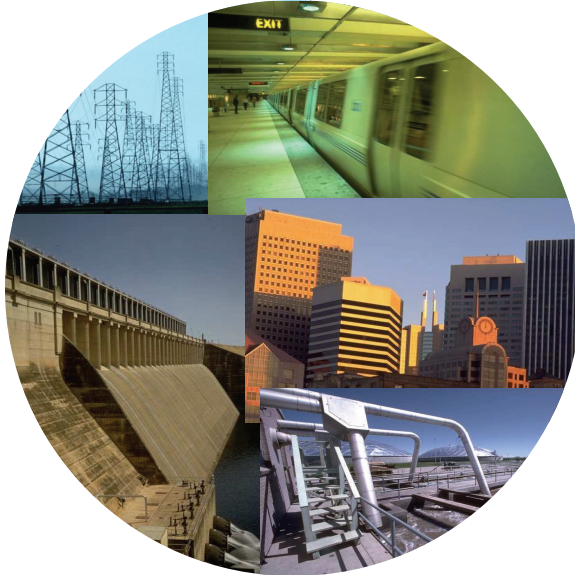


MISER

Operator Manual



MISER v6.13

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PREFACE

MISER is the proprietary OpenVMS application designed by HSQ Technology for real-time Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA), energy management, and other process control applications. MISER consists of general programs and customized software, specific to individual job sites. It conforms to the X Consortium specification for the X Window System™, Version 11, Release 7 (X11R7) and OSF/Motif Release 1.2-3.

The MISER Manuals

MISER is fully documented in three manuals:

- ✧ [The MISER Operator Manual](#) (this manual)
- ✧ [The MISER System Manual](#)
- ✧ [The MISER Technical Reference Manual](#)

The content and focus of each manual is unique. However, some tasks and applications overlap and are therefore duplicated. For all manuals, it is assumed that the MISER system database is in place and that there is some familiarity with the computer.

All of the manuals have been designed so that they do not need to be read in their entirety. It is recommended that, at a minimum, you read the individual introductory sections of each manual.

MISER operates with a variety of field units. These may be HSQ Logic Processors, HSQ Remote Terminal Units (RTUs), non-HSQ RTUs, Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs), and other equipment.

If a MISER control is pertinent to HSQ field units only or requires specific command instructions for HSQ RTUs, it is noted in the text.

The MISER Operator Manual

The *MISER Operator Manual* (MOM) is intended for system operators and provides instructions on monitoring and controlling equipment and processes. It describes the MISER standard controls and reports and describes how to implement the controls and produce reports.

The MISER System Manual

The *MISER System Manual* (MSM) is intended for managers that are responsible for setting up and maintaining system databases including the points database, the alarms database, the history database, the reports database, the events database, and the slides database. It also describes programs that typically set the parameters required to perform monitoring and control operations.

The MISER Technical Reference Manual

The *MISER Technical Reference Manual* (MTRM) is intended for programmers. It describes the MISER software from a programmers perspective. However, operators may benefit from reading about internal program relationships and system configuration.

Supported Platforms

MISER requires the following hardware:

- ✧ One or more computers (Hosts) with one or more video monitors or workstations.
- ✧ Printer(s).
- ✧ One or more Remote Terminal Units (RTUs). The RTUs are connected to field sensors and control points. The control points may be monitored through point multiplexers (MUXs) that are in communication with the RTU.

MISER operates on Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC®) VAX and Alpha hardware and HP® Itanium® equipment using an OpenVMS environment. Software consists of system and application programs as described below:

- ✧ System programs, known as the MISER Operating System, are transparent to the user and require no intervention but must be active in order for application programs to operate.
- ✧ Individual application programs conform to conventions used by, and run in the same manner as, VMS programs. HSQ maintains a copy of the software delivered and all updates added at the customer site.

About This Manual

The *MISER Operator Manual* is divided into sections that describe how to monitor and operate a MISER system.

- ✧ [Preface](#) — This section. The Preface describes this manual, typographical conventions, and special symbols used throughout the text. It also includes general information about MISER.
- ✧ [Introduction](#) — provides an overview of the MISER system and commands.
- ✧ [Using XView](#) — describes the graphical user interface of MISER.
- ✧ [Point Definitions](#) — details the point parameters used for all points.
- ✧ [Point Display](#) — describes the utilities used to prepare standard reports.
- ✧ [Point Control](#) — details the utilities used to control points and their values.
- ✧ [Unit Display](#) — describes the utilities used for preparing remote status reports.
- ✧ [Unit Control](#) — details the utilities that control MISER units.
- ✧ [Alarm Display](#) — explains the reports generated by alarms.
- ✧ [Alarm Control](#) — describes the programs that perform alarm processing.
- ✧ [History Display](#) — details history reports.
- ✧ [Trending Display](#) — describes Trend functions.
- ✧ [Miscellaneous Functions](#) — details specialized functions.
- ✧ [Glossary](#) — Lists terms used and their definitions.
- ✧ [Index](#) — Alphabetically lists important terms and components and their locations.

Conventions and Notations

Throughout this manual, certain typographical conventions are used.

Convention	Description
<i>Italics Type</i>	This highlights the first use of terminology and unique information. It can also indicate checkboxes, tab names, or text that is important.
Bold Type	This highlights the names of certain items or features. It can also indicate special note text.
<i>Bold Italic Type</i>	This highlights the names of screens.
Fixed Width Type	This highlights user entered text or computer code.
<i>Fixed Width Italic Type</i>	This highlights arguments or variables that are entered as part of a command.
Press	Press a physical key on the keyboard.
Select	Choose an item from a menu or selection list.
[Button]	Indicates the name of an on-screen graphical button.
hyperlink	This denotes a clickable link to another part of the document in the electronic version of the manual.

Margin Icons

The following text boxes and icons are used throughout the manual to bring to your attention important information.



FYI: The ***FYI*** icon indicates additional information that is good to know when you are using the product.



Related Docs: The ***Related Docs*** icon points you to other relevant documentation that is available.



Required: The ***Required*** icon represents information or steps that are necessary to perform a specific procedure.

Graphics

In some cases the screens shown in this manual may have been slightly altered after this manual was released.

All efforts have been made to ensure that the latest images are used. In all cases, the functionality described is current at the time of writing.

Support

To request Technical Support on a currently installed VisualCL Application or MISER, please email HSQ directly at support@hsq.com.

Those interested in receiving information or literature from the HSQ Sales Department regarding software and hardware products that we produce and support, please email sales@hsq.com.

Those interested in budgetary or fixed price quotes for upgrades to existing VisualCL installations, new equipment, spare parts, system expansion, HSQ RTUs, or software modules, may also contact our sales department (sales@hsq.com).

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General MISER Information

The following pages summarize information that is used throughout the MISER system. It may be useful to familiarize yourself with it.

Nodes

A MISER network consists of computers and peripheral hardware units that communicate through protocol handlers. Each connection on the network is called a node. Connections are typically computers (the host computer, the redundant computer, workstations, PCs, etc.) and printers. Peripheral hardware units (RTUs, Logic Processors, etc.) are connected through nodes (typically, the Host computer). Communication protocols (Network Communication Controllers or NCC for short) reside on the Host computer or the redundant computer.

Each hardware unit has an ID and an identifying address. The ID is similar to a name. The address shows the node and hierarchy through which the unit is accessed. Unit IDs and addresses are listed in a configuration file which is read once, when the system is booted up. Unit IDs and unit addresses may be used with certain unit controls and displays and as search parameters for certain typed commands. Unit IDs and unit addresses are summarized below.



Related Docs: Unit IDs and unit addresses are discussed in detail in the *MISER System Manual, Nodes and Unit Ids* and from a technical aspect in the *MISER Technical Reference Manual*.

Unit IDs

- ✧ **Node** — The nodename or ID is six alphanumeric characters. The first character is always alphabetic.
- ✧ **NCC** — The NCC ID is a decimal integer. The first NCC is always number 1.
- ✧ **RTU** — The RTU ID is a decimal integer. The first RTU is usually number 1.
- ✧ **MUX** — The MUX ID is a decimal integer. The first MUX is usually number 1.

Unit Address

A node unit address is the nodename followed by two colons. For example:

Nodename :

An NCC unit address is the nodename, two colons, the NCC ID, and a single colon. The last, single colon is optional. For example:

Nodename : :NCC :

– or –

Nodename : :NCC

An RTU unit address is the nodename, two colons, the NCC ID, a single colon, the RTU ID, and a period. The period is optional. For example:

Nodename : :NCC : RTU.

– or –

Nodename : :NCC : RTU

A MUX unit address is the nodename, two colons, the NCC ID, a single colon, the RTU ID, a period, and the MUX ID. For example:

Nodename : :NCC : RTU .MUX

Points

A MISER system monitors and controls physical sensors and devices according to planned strategies. In system databases, sensors and devices are represented as points. Each point has an identifier called an acronym and a set of operating parameters. Based on use, points are most generally classified as analog or binary. Analog points use scaling parameters (i.e., they can use a range of data) and binary points use status parameters (i.e., on or off and sometimes a third state).

MISER also provides points which are not connected to any field equipment (text points, calculated points, accumulator points, storage points, status points, and error points).

Points are defined in the MISER points database. When a MISER system is installed, the complete points database is included. MISER systems also include DPT (a points definition program) that can add new points and modify and delete existing points.



Related Docs: DPT and point parameters are described in detail in the *MISER System Manual*, *DPT–Point Definitions*.

Segmentation and Areas of Responsibility

MISER databases may be portioned into 32 separate segments. Operators are assigned one or more of the 32 Areas of Responsibility (AOR) which parallel database segment assignments. For example, operators that will be working with points assigned to segments 1 and 2 would be assigned to AORs 1 and 2.

Current database values and all variable parameters are updated only at the computers (network nodes) where the actual database segments reside. (However, the entire points index and all point definitions exist on every network node.) Supervisor workstations are specifically given access to the entire non-segmented database and are automatically updated when any modifications to the points database occurs anywhere on the system.

Segmentation reduces the Change-Of-State (COS) traffic across the network by minimizing the number of messages that need to be sent throughout the network.

Privileged Users and Standard Users

All operators are assigned a security access level. When a command is issued, MISER automatically verifies whether the operator has the authority to do so. Privileged users have access to the entire system and can use any MISER program and access any MISER database. Standard users can access only those MISER programs and databases with access levels equal to or less than their own access assignments.

Each MISER program is assigned a Program Access Level (PAL). Each point defined in the points database is assigned a point control level and a point access level. At the start of each action, MISER compares the point access / control level with the command's access level and the issuing operator's access level. If all levels are compatible, MISER proceeds. If a mismatch occurs, an error results.

Control Ownership

Before carrying out a command, MISER verifies security requirements and then the point's control ownership status. A select number of MISER programs are assigned priority status according to a pre-established control ownership priority table. All other MISER programs have no priority. Programs with priority status take ownership control of a point. When a point is controlled or owned, it usually cannot be manipulated by another command unless that command has equal or higher priority.



Related Docs: Control ownership is explained in detail in the *MISER System Manual, Command Processing*.

Slides and Targets

In XView, the MISER graphic interface, schematic drawings called *slides* present static and dynamic objects. Static objects establish a frame of reference. Dynamic objects, called *targets* provide a link with other slides (page targets), with MISER and non-MISER commands (command targets) and with field activity (point targets). Point targets may move, change color and shape, and blink to reflect real time events. In addition, they provide direct access to selected MISER controls. Refer to “[XView Graphic User Interface](#)” on page 2-2 for details.

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

The MISER system consists of computers, processors, and field units that connect to sensors and devices. The MISER software provides the protocol handlers needed for the processors and field units to communicate with one another. It also provides control programs through which operators can issue commands to the sensors and devices, setup stored control logic events that run automatically, and verify status.

This section details:

- ✧ [Overview](#)
- ✧ [Logging In and Out](#)
- ✧ [Typing MISER Commands](#)
- ✧ [Command Qualifiers](#)
- ✧ [Wildcards](#)
- ✧ [MISER Security](#)

1.1 | Overview

In some installations, HSQ supplies customized software. If your system includes custom software, it is described in your specific *Site Supplement*.

1.1.1 | Distributed Architecture

MISER is based on a distributed architecture. Commands to perform supervisory controls, data acquisition, and calculations can be issued from and reports returned to any computer. MISER software includes start and stop programs, raise/lower, change value, change setpoint value, synchronize counter, point messages, point tagging, and disable/enable. The databases needed for defining and carrying out monitoring and control operations are shared among all the computers.

1.1.2 | MISER Points Database

The MISER memory resident points database consists of points which represent physical devices and calculated values. The database contains the parameters which define how field units collect data and operators issue commands to digital inputs, digital outputs, analog inputs, analog outputs, counter inputs, and setpoints. Point parameters include a unique identifier, called the point acronym, a set of operating parameters, addressing and control data, alarm limits, scaling, reporting requirements, alarm handling, etc.

1.1.3 | MISER Alarms Database

The alarms database maintains a list of points currently in alarm and a circular list of alarm transactions.

In standard MISER systems, analog points may have limit alarms, rate of change alarms, or setpoint deviation alarms. Binary points have state alarms, undefined state alarms or uncommanded state alarms. Points may additionally be marked for critical alarms, which frequently require special handling.

Specific alarm procedures are tailored to specific needs. When the point value or status first moves into a defined alarm range, MISER may put the point into alarm or start a delay timer which gives the point an extra chance to move out of alarm range before the alarm is actually announced. Standard alarm processing usually starts noisemakers and prints messages when alarms occur. Usually alarms must be acknowledged but they may also be silenced or removed.

The MISER Alarm database displays current alarms, disabled alarms and alarm history. Points can be designated as having priority alarms. Priority alarms affect only the display of the alarm while it is active. If points with priority alarms and points without priority alarms actually go into alarm state, the priority alarms or the priority alarms with higher priority display above the non-priority alarms. Non-priority alarms can be disabled. When this occurs, current alarm displays present only priority alarms.

1.1.4 | MISER History Database

The history database, stored in daily files, contains a record of point activity. MISER accesses the history database when preparing history displays and reports. The MISER Report Generator also uses the history database for additional, customized reports.

When a point is on history, MISER tracks its activity in daily history files. Each night at midnight, MISER writes the point value, alarm status, and data quality indicator to the day's history file. MISER continually scans all points on history and records a time-stamped entry for each change detected. MISER then uses those history files to prepare a variety of standard reports (profile, analog totalization, sequence of events, and alarm events) and custom reports defined through the MISER Report Generator.

Points on history may also be placed on trending. The COS processor notifies the trending processor when COS activity occurs. The trending processor stores this information in memory and when requested, MISER produces scatter plots and real time interval trends.

1.1.5 | MISER Reports Database

The reports database stores the parameters required for the preparation and scheduling of custom reports.

The Report Generator utility, which is similar to a standard spreadsheet program, produces reports based on history and real time activity. Reports may include text and expressions organized in a manner that best meets a purpose. The reports can be produced on demand and automatically, at specified intervals. MISER will also convert reports to other formats so the data can be transported to non-MISER spreadsheets.

1.1.6 | MISER Events Database

The events database contains custom control logic definitions which carry out control strategies at specified times when conditions are met.

MISER provides templates for setting up standard events, called fixed logic events (e.g., scheduled start/stop, day/night setback, scheduled alarm limit, and flow calculation). Each control can be dependent on a number of conditions. To create custom tailored events (caller user-defined events) that respond to more specific needs, MISER provides a simplified programming vocabulary. Once created, events execute automatically.

1.1.7 | MISER Calculated Points Database

The calculated points database contains the mathematical expressions that MISER writes and outputs to calculated points.

1.1.8 | MISER Command Processing

Once a command is issued, its successful completion depends on fulfillment of system security access requirements and control ownership restrictions. Security access requirements are determined by the User Access Level (UAL), the access level of the program, and the point control level. Whenever a control is issued, MISER automatically compares the access levels of the operator, the point being controlled, and the control being applied.

If all are satisfied, MISER checks the point's control level with the command's priority level. Certain MISER control programs have been assigned priority status according to a pre-established, control ownership priority table. All other MISER programs have no priority. Programs with priority status generally take control ownership so that the point cannot be manipulated by another command, unless that command has a higher priority status.

Other factors which may affect security are segmentation and AOR. MISER systems using multiple workstations may segment system databases to reduce COS traffic across the network. One or more segments are assigned to each workstation. The entire points index and all point definitions exist at every station. However, the variable portion of each point record such as the current point value/status and COS information is regularly updated only at the stations assigned the same segment as the point. When databases are segmented, operators are assigned AORs. In addition to all other security requirements, MISER matches segment and AOR before carrying out commands.

1.2 | Logging In and Out

1.2.1 | Logging In

When logging into a MISER workstation, you are first prompted with the **Start Session** dialog box.



Figure 1-1. MISER login window

Enter your *Username* and press <Return> or <Tab> to advance to the Password field. enter your *Password* and then press <Return> or click the [OK] button to proceed. As you are entering your password, nothing appears in the Password field, this is by design.

If an *authorization failure* message appears, acknowledge it. The screen clears and the **Start Session** box re-displays.



FYI: The default for the maximum allowable number of login attempts is three. After three unsuccessful attempts, the operating system locks out any further attempts from that login account.



Figure 1-2. Session Manager window

A successful login will display the “desktop” with at least one object on it – the DECwindows Session Manager.

Typically on an operator workstation, the XView GUI will start automatically.

1.2.2 | Logging Out

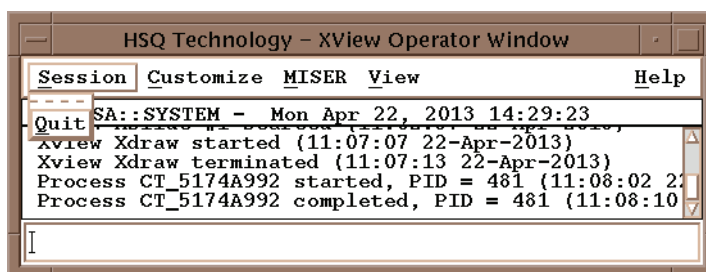


Figure 1-3. XView Operator window, Quit Session

If XView is running, exit from it by clicking Session > Quit in the XView Operator window.

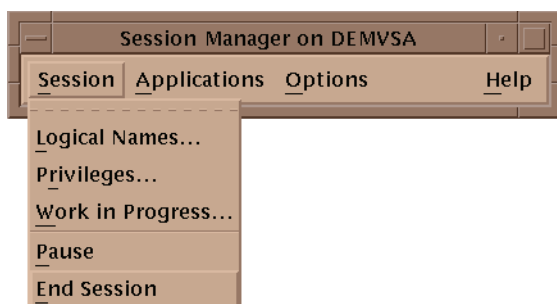


Figure 1-4. Session Manager window, End Session

In the DECwindows Session Manager, click Session > End Session.

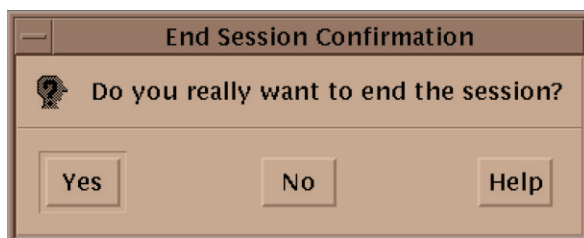


Figure 1-5. End Session Confirmation window

If asked, “Do you really want to end the session?” click [**Yes**].

1.3 | Typing MISER Commands

When MISER is run from a terminal, commands can be entered at the prompt. Each command has a command identifier consisting of three or more alphabetic characters (e.g., **DSP**). Commands can also be entered from the command line in the **XView Operator Window** (see “[XView Operator Window](#)” on page 2-6).



FYI: With XView running, you can start typing anywhere and the text will automatically be entered in the command line.

The most basic way to issue a MISER command is to type the command identifier and press <Return>. An Xterm opens and you are prompted for the point acronym. Additional prompts or a menu may follow. At each prompt or menu, type a response and press <Return>. After the last prompt, the action is carried out. A message confirms if the action was successful.

To interrupt processing or cancel any procedure, press <Ctrl>-<Y> and then <Return>.



FYI: MISER remembers the last 20 commands that were entered. Use the up and down arrows to scroll through the list and then press <Return> to re-issue a command.

MISER commands can also be initiated with qualifiers. Qualifiers are shortcuts appended to the command line. They provide additional data that MISER would otherwise have to solicit through program prompts. See “[Command Qualifiers](#)” on page 1-8 for an explanation.

1.3.1 | Data Entry Screens

Some MISER commands (e.g., DPT — Define Point and CAM — Create Alarm Message) lead from a menu to a data entry screen. On the data entry screen, a blinking rectangle appears at the bottom of the screen by a prompt for the entry needed. You can use the up and down arrow keys and special cursor movement commands, /**T** (move to the top field), /**P** (move to the previous field), and /**B** (move to the bottom field), to complete fields out of sequence or go back and make changes.

On the data entry screen, some data fields may be required and others are optional. Required data fields contain information crucial to operations and must be responded to. Frequently, required fields display a default value. To accept the default, just press <Return>. Otherwise, enter a new value and then press <Return>. A null Return at an optional field simply passes through to the next field.

After the last field in a data entry screen, you are presented with a verification prompt. If there are errors, you can go back and make changes.

1.4 | Command Qualifiers

Command qualifiers provide data that MISER would otherwise have to solicit through prompts. Qualifiers serve as shortcuts typed at the command line or at the *Enter Acronym* prompt.

There are three types of qualifiers: *Search Qualifiers*, *Continuation Qualifiers*, and *Output Qualifiers*.

- ✧ **Search** qualifiers *locate points* and precede all other qualifiers.
- ✧ **Continuation** qualifiers *direct command execution* and follow search qualifiers
- ✧ **Output** qualifiers indicate the *delivery points* for requested reports and go last.

Qualifiers can be used alone or in combination with each other. To use qualifiers, type a single space to separate them from the command (no other blank spaces are allowed).

1.4.1 | Search Qualifiers

Search qualifiers determine how points are located, either by acronym or by another identifier contained in the point definition. Search qualifiers are usually paired with additional information, one or more characters from the acronym, the point name, the unit address, etc. Wildcards can be used in place of search qualifiers (see “[Wildcards](#)” on page 1-15).

Use one search qualifier per command line (or *Enter Acronym* prompt).

1.4.1.1 | Acronym Search Qualifiers

- ✧ **/AL** — All
Searches for all acronyms. Do not precede this qualifier with an acronym entry. For example:
 - ✦ DSP /AL
Searches for all acronyms.
- ✧ **/PT** — Partial (default)
Searches for all points that have an acronym beginning with the characters entered. When using this qualifier, precede the slash with one or more characters (including at least one letter) from the point acronym. MISER will not search for partial acronyms that look like a value (e.g., 12 /PT and 1234 /PT are *not* valid, whereas 12A /PT, A1234 /PT, and A /PT are). For example:
 - ✦ DSP SUB-ST /PT
Searches for all the points with acronyms beginning with “SUB-ST”. Points found will include SUB-ST1-XFMR and SUB-ST2-XFR-TMP.

✧ **/SG** — Single

Searches for the single point acronym that is an exact match to the entry. Precede this qualifier with the full acronym. For example:

✦ DSP SU1-ST1-SFR-TMP/SG

Searches only for the point: SU1-ST1-SFR-TMP.

✧ **/WC** — Wildcard

Searches for point acronyms using wildcards. Precede this qualifier with one or more characters. See “[Wildcards](#)” on page 1-15 for more details. For example:

✦ DSP PMP1/WC

Searches for all point acronyms that contain “PUMP 1”. Points found will include D5R-PMP1, PMP1, and MN-PMP1-M.

✧ **/RP** — Repeat

Searches for the first acronym beginning with the characters entered and displays this point with a question mark (?) prompt. At the question mark, press <Q> to quit, <N> to display the next point, or <Return> to repeat the same point. When using this qualifier, precede the slash with one or more characters from the acronym. Repeat works with a limited number of MISER commands and is most useful when accompanied by a continuation qualifier to display real time point activity. See “[Continuation Qualifiers](#)” on page 1-11 for details. For example:

✦ RDV AC-2/RP/CN

Searches for the first point acronym that begins “AC-2”, displays it, and repeats the display continuously, without the question mark prompt.

1.4.1.2 | Other Search Qualifiers

These qualifiers search for points by parameters other than the acronym. They cannot be used together with acronym search qualifiers but can be used with continuation and output qualifiers. Area, Building, Name, and Unit work with wildcards. See “[Wildcards](#)” on page 1-15 for more details.

✧ **/AD=addr** — Address

Searches for points by unit address (see “[Unit Address](#)” on page xv). When using this qualifier, append an equal sign (=) and the unit address including punctuation. You can use the complete unit address, a shortened unit address (if it has unique identification), or a partial unit address. If any part of the address is absent, all points meeting the remaining criteria are located. For example:

✦ DSP /AD=DEMUSA::

Searches for all of the points on the named node. The node ID must be followed by the double colon.

✦ DSP /AD=DEMVSA::1:

or

✦ DSP /AD=1:

Searches for all of the points on the named NCC. The NCC ID must be followed by the single colon.

✦ DSP /AD=DEMVSA::1:4

or

✦ DSP /AD=1:4

or

✦ DSP /AD=4

Searches for all points on the named RTU. The RTU ID alone requires no punctuation.

✦ DSP /AD=DEMVSA::1:4.1+1

✦ DSP /AD=DEMVSA::1:4.1-1

Searches for all points with a given input or output address. The plus sign(+) indicates an input address and the minus sign (-) an output address.

The input or output address can be specified in PLC format: XF:e.s/b.

✧ /AR — Area

Searches for points whose area field contains the characters entered. When using this qualifier, precede the slash with one or more characters from the point's area definition. For example:

✦ DSP CENT1/AR

Searches for all points whose area field includes the characters "CENT1".

✦ DSP *CENT1%/AR

Searches for all points whose area field ends in "CENT1" and one additional character.

✧ /BU — Building

Searches for points whose building field contains the characters entered. When using this qualifier, precede the slash with one or more characters from the point's building definition. For example:

✦ DSP VENT-1/BU

Searches for all points whose building field includes the characters "VENT-1".

✦ DSP *VENT%%/BU

Searches for all points whose building field ends in "VENT" and two additional characters.

- ✧ **/NA — Name**
Searches for points whose name field contains the characters entered. When using this qualifier, precede the slash with one or more characters from the point's name definition. For example:
 - ✦ `DSP REMOTE/NA`
Searches for all points whose name includes the characters "REMOTE".
- ✧ **/NU=nn — Record Number**
Finds the one point whose record number is entered. The point record number is the address at which the point definition is stored in the processor. When using this qualifier, append an equal sign and the exact record number. Do not include any part of the acronym. For example:
 - ✦ `DSP /NU=354`
Searches for the point with the record number "354".
- ✧ **/UN — Unit**
Searches for points whose unit field contains the characters entered. When using this qualifier, precede the slash with one or more characters from the point's unit field. For example:
 - ✦ `DSP ONLINE/UN`
Searches for all points defined with the unit, "ONLINE".

1.4.2 | Continuation Qualifiers

Continuation qualifiers direct execution. For example, they can request a verification prompt before sending a command to a point, display acknowledgement messages, scroll screens, and pause screens. Continuation qualifiers have one effect on MISER commands that produce displays or reports and another on MISER commands that carry out controls.

1.4.2.1 | MISER Display Qualifiers

- ✧ **/CN — Continue Mode**
This qualifier displays all data as soon as it is located. When there is more information than can fit in one screen, the screen scrolls. Toggle NO SCROLL (or HOLD SCREEN) to temporarily stop scrolling and again to restart scrolling.
- ✧ **/QU — Query Mode (default)**
Displays one screen at a time. A question mark (?) appears at the bottom. Enter <N> or press <Return> to display the next screen. Enter <Q> and a <Return> to quit.
- ✧ **/TD or /TD=n — Time Delay Mode (n represents a number of seconds)**
Displays all data at the terminal, pausing a default four seconds between screens. To lengthen or shorten the pause, append an equal sign and the number of seconds.

Toggle NO SCROLL (or HOLD SCREEN) to pause longer than specified time delay and again to restart scrolling. For example:

✦ DSP /AL/TD=10

Displays the point definitions for all acronyms, pausing ten seconds between screens.

1.4.2.2 | MISER Control Commands

✧ /CN — Continue Mode

Issues the command to all points located, without pausing for prompts. A confirmation displays as each control is carried out.

✧ /QU — Query Mode (default)

Pauses for verification before issuing the command. As each point is located, an additional prompt displays. For example the command:

✦ STR FAN* /QU

Would return:

✦ STR - Start point

Start point FAN1

[Y/N/G/Q] ?

Start point FAN2

[Y/N/G/Q] ?

After each acronym that matches the characters entered, press <Y> to confirm, <N> to deny, <G> to accept all, or <Q> to quit.

✧ /TD or /TD=**n** — Time Delay Mode (n represents a number of seconds)

Commands points without additional verification, pausing four seconds between each point. To lengthen or shorten the pause, append an equal sign and the number of seconds. Confirmation displays as each control is carried out.

✧ /NO — No Command Acknowledgement

Issues the command without pausing for the query and without displaying acknowledgements.

1.4.3 | Output Qualifiers

Output qualifiers direct the output to the terminal, a printer, or a named file. The file is written to the current default directory unless another directory location is specified as part of the filename. The current default directory is the directory specified in the login account or if the default is changed through the computer's operating system, the directory to which the default is set.

✧ /FL — File

Sends the data to a named file. After the qualifier, append an equal sign (=) and the filename, including the suffix. The file is written to the current default directory unless another is specified. For example:

- ✦ `DSP /AL/FL=DATA.DOC`

Writes point definitions for all points to a file named DATA.DOC in the current directory.

- ✦ `DSP /AL/FL=[USERS.SMITH] DATA.DOC`

Writes point definitions to the file "DATA.DOC" in the "[USERS.SMITH]" directory.

✧ **/EX** — Output to Excel compatible file

Exports data in an ASCII tab-separated format. It can be used with any standard application capable of importing ASCII tab-delimited formatting, such as Microsoft Excel. This switch works with **ALE**, **ANT**, **ARS**, **PFS**, **PRP**, and **SOE**. The output is the same as the normal output except for **ANT** and **PRP** that have a limit of 200 points in one row. On the command line, enter the MISER command, the full point acronym or acronym with wildcards, the switch, and the output file name.

Once the .TXT file is created, use FTP to transfer the file to a PC that has a spreadsheet creation program.

For example:

- ✦ `ALE CP1-FLOW /EX=ALE_EXCEL.TXT`

Creates a tab-delimited file with the name ALE_EXCEL.TXT in the default directory. The file contains the Alarm Event Report for the CP1-FLOW point.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Alarm Events Report 20-MAY-2013 10:24:02						
2	Date	Time	Acronym	Value	Units	Quality	Alarm
3							
4	19-May-13	Start value	CP1-FLOW	85	GPM	U	HI HI Alarm
5							

- ✦ **ARS DEMO* /EX=ARS_EXCEL.TXT**

Creates a tab-delimited file with the name ARS_EXCEL.TXT in the default directory. The file contains the Analog Range Summary for the point acronyms beginning with DEMO.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Analog INPUT points with subtype NORMAL					20-MAY-2013 13:06:15		
2								
3	ACRONYM	SENSOR	SENSOR	ENG.	ENG.	COS	VALUE	ENG.
4	LO LIM	HI LIM	MIN.	MAX.	TOL %	UNITS		
5								
6	DEMO-ANA-10	819	4095	0	100	1	59	GPM
7	DEMO-ANA-11	819	4095	0	100	1	0	GPM
8	DEMO-ANA-12	819	4095	0	100	1	0	GPM
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								
33								
34	DEMO-R03-AI38	0	4095	0	100	1	7.2	MGD
35	Analog OUTPUT points with subtype ANALOG					20-MAY-2013 13:06:15		
36								
37	ACRONYM	SENSOR	SENSOR	ENG.	ENG.	COS	VALUE	ENG.
38	LO LIM	HI LIM	MIN.	MAX.	TOL %	UNITS		
39	DEMO-R01-AO01	0	4095	0	100	1	0	%
40	DEMO-R01-AO02	0	4095	0	100	1	0	%
41								

- ✦ **/SP or /SPn** — Spool Printer (n represents the printer number)

Sends the data to the default spooled printer. To print to any other printer, add its identification number to the qualifier. For example:

- ✦ **DSP /AL/SP3**

Prints point definitions for all the points to printer 3.

- ✦ **/TI** — Terminal (default)

Directs data to the screen.

1.5 | Wildcards

Wildcard characters are the asterisk (*) and the percent sign (%). They can be used in place of the acronym search qualifier. Other point searches (Area, Building, Name, and Unit) can use wildcards in the search string.

The asterisk represents zero or more characters at the position entered. Used alone (i.e., without acronym characters) the asterisk finds all the point acronyms. The percent sign represents one character, at the position entered. Used alone, it finds all points whose acronyms are equal to the quantity of percent signs entered.

Both wildcard characters can be used repetitively in the same search, at any position in the acronym, and in combination with continuation and output qualifiers. A search string must contain all wildcards or a combination of any characters with at least one non-numeric character. MISER will not perform a search based on a partial acronym that looks like a value. The following examples represent search requests using wildcard characters:

- ✧ ABC* — Acronyms that begin with “ABC” (this is the same as ABC/PT)
- ✧ *ABC — Acronyms that end with “ABC”
- ✧ *A*B*C — Acronyms containing “A”, “B”, and “C” in this order
- ✧ *ABC* — Acronyms with “ABC” in the middle (this is the same as ABC/WC)
- ✧ ABC% — Acronyms with exactly four characters, beginning with “ABC”
- ✧ %ABC — Acronyms with only exactly characters, ending with “ABC”
- ✧ %A%B%C — Acronyms with exactly six characters, with “A”, “B”, and “C” in positions two, four, and six
- ✧ %ABC* — Acronyms that begin with any character followed by “ABC” and any other characters
- ✧ *AB%%C — Acronyms that end with “AB”, have two unknown characters, and then end with “C”
- ✧ *A%B%C* — Acronyms containing an “A”, an unknown character, a “B”, an unknown character, a “C”, and any other characters.

1.6 | MISER Security



Related Docs: **UAL** — **User Access Level**, **PAL** — **Program Access Level**, and **DPT** — **Point Definition** are described in detail in the *MISER System Manual*.

- ✧ Every user is assigned a **UAL** through MISER. It may be privileged or standard. Users with privileged access can invoke any MISER command on any MISER point.
- ✧ Users with standard access are limited to MISER controls and MISER points assigned access levels equal to or less than their own access assignments.
- ✧ Access levels range from 1 to 255. Levels 1 through 8 are for privileged users only (with all eight levels equal in privilege). Access levels 9 through 255 are used for standard operator and user accounts. As the access level number increases, access (authority to use the system) decreases.
- ✧ Every MISER point in the points database is assigned to a numbered segment. Users, in addition to being assigned a UAL, are assigned AORs which correspond to point segment assignments. When you login to a workstation, only those points within your AOR are accessible.
- ✧ Every MISER command is assigned a program level through the MISER **PAL** program.
- ✧ Every MISER point is assigned a point access level and a point control level through the MISER **DPT** program.

Users with privileged access can run any program or command and can access any point in the system. However, for operators with standard, non-privileged access, MISER checks the operator's **UAL** with the command's **PAL** whenever a command is issued. If the operator does not have sufficient authority, the command is ignored.

Assuming access to the command is allowed, MISER next determines whether the command calls MISER points. If so, MISER checks the points' segment assignment with the operator's AOR assignment. Only those points assigned to a segment within the operator's AOR are made available.

Finally, MISER compares the **PAL** and point control level from the **DPT** with the **UAL**. Again, standard operators must have equal or greater authority to complete the action.

1.6.1 | Control Ownership

Once security access requirements are satisfied, MISER checks the point's control ownership status with the command's priority level. The MISER commands Privileged Start (**PSR**) and Privileged Stop (**PST**), Point Tag Maintenance (**TAG**), calculated events (defined through **EVD**), and certain energy management programs are assigned priority

status according to a pre-established, control ownership priority table. All other MISER programs have no priority.

Table 1-1. *Control Ownership Priority Status: High to Low*

MISER Program/Command	Control Ownership Priority Level
Privileged Start/Stop (PSR and PST)	Level 14 – Highest Control Level (Priority)
TAG Point – TAG C (Clearance Tag)	Level 12
TAG Point – TAG B (Hot Line Tag)	Level 11
TAG Point – TAG A (Special Condition Tag)	Level 10
Power Demand Limiting	Level 9
Calculated event with high priority	Level 8
Duty Cycle	Level 7
Optimum Stop/Start	Level 6
Boiler/Chiller	Level 5
Calculated event with low priority	Level 3 – Lowest Control Level (Priority)

Programs with priority status can take ownership of a point, in effect locking out points without priority. If more than one program with priority is attempting to control a point, the one with the highest priority gets control. When that program releases the point, the program with the next highest priority takes control, and so on.

When a point is controlled or owned, it usually cannot be manipulated by another command unless that command has equal or higher priority than the controlling command. **TAG** is the exception as explained below. **PSR** and **PST** have the highest possible priority. Either can override any other program to perform its start or stop action and additionally, take indefinite control ownership. Since **PSR** or **PST** have the highest possible level of control ownership, no other command can be applied until their control ownership has been released.

TAG, which has the next highest control ownership priority, assigns tags to points. “A” tags permit MISER **STR** and **STP** actions. “B” tags only permit **STP** actions. “C” tags take control of a point so that only **PSR** and **PST** can command it. Control ownership is released when the tags are removed.

Calculated events with priority usually take control ownership for the entire period they are active and then automatically release control when they become inactive. Points under control ownership by calculated events can be commanded only by **TAG**, **PSR**, and **PST**.

STR, **STP**, **RAI**, **LOW**, and **SPT** have no priority. Each is carried out only when security restraints are fulfilled and **PSR**, **PST**, **TAG**, and calculated events do not currently have point control ownership. Change value (**CHV**) also has no priority but, because this

program changes an input (as opposed to output) value (for calculated points or field points which are disabled), it ignores point control ownership status.

1.6.2 | Command Processing

After security requirements and control ownership issues are resolved, the command is carried out. The command is sent from the operator station through the network to the host computer. Usually, the command travels through a modem or Ethernet connection to the field and finally, to the physical connection.

1.6.3 | Command Path Examples



FYI: As with all other commands, this command is issued by a *single* operator.

1.6.3.1 | Stop Point Example

This examples assumes that the points involved are not controlled by another MISER program and that all security requirements are satisfied.

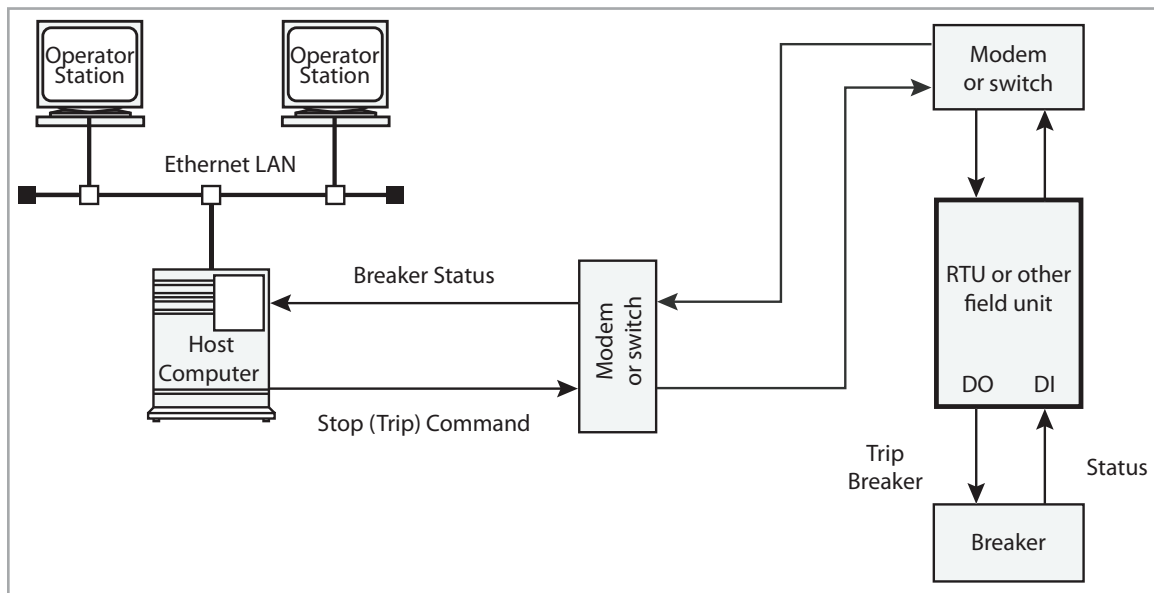


Figure 1-6. Stop Point example

1. An operator issues a STOP command to a DI/DO Breaker Point.
Because the Breaker Point is terminated in the RTU or other field unit as a DI/DO, it is defined with a field input address (DI) and a field output address (DO), input subtype normal and output normal.

2. The Stop command is sent to the Host computer and via modem or switch to the DO termination and finally the breaker.
3. Once the breaker is tripped, the DI portion of the point detects the change and returns the *new* status.
4. The Status Report is sent to *all* workstations.

1.6.3.2 | Raise Point Example

This examples assumes that the points involved are not controlled by another MISER program and that all security requirements are satisfied.

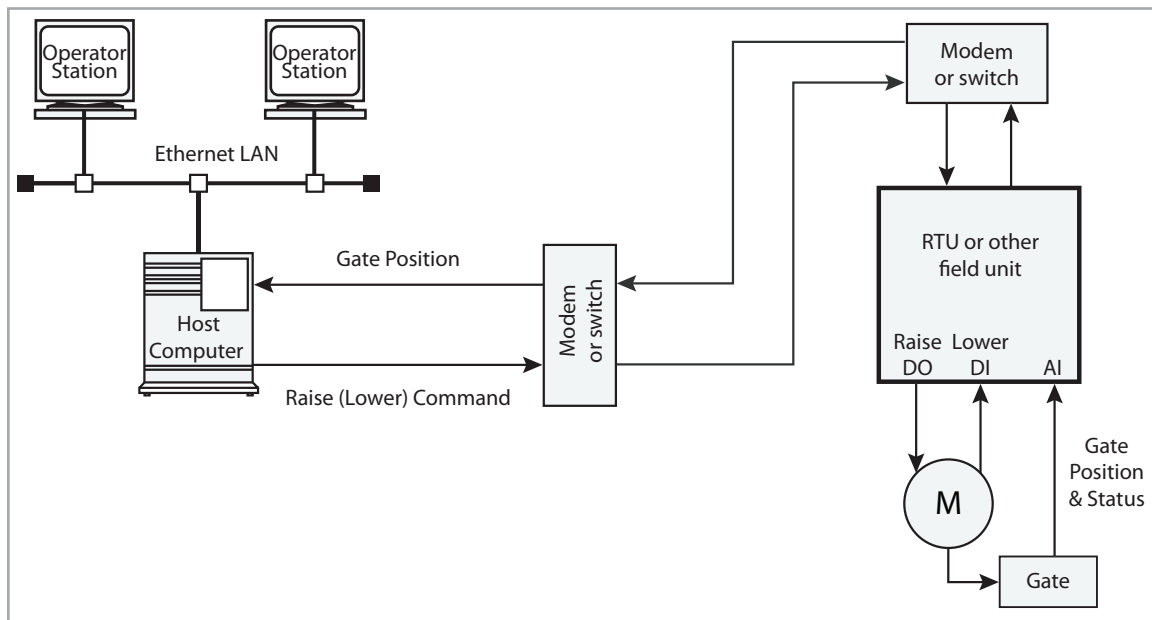


Figure 1-7. Raise Point example

1. An operator issues a RAISE (or LOWER) Command which is sent immediately to the host computer and via modem or switch to the DO termination in the RTU (or other field unit).
2. From the RTU, the command is sent to the mechanical equipment, in this example a motor is pulsed. The motor Raises (or Lowers) a gate by an amount determined by the time duration specified in the Raise Command.
3. The AI Point feeds Gate Level Status and Position back to all workstations on the system.

SECTION 2

USING XVIEW

XView is the graphic user interface (GUI) that integrates MISER with dynamic visual controls. XView uses standard window overlays, along with its own unique screen tools (e.g., flags or targets, data quality tags, quick menus, and buttons), to provide direct access to equipment and controls.

This section describes:

- ✧ [XView Graphic User Interface](#)
- ✧ [XView Tools](#)
- ✧ [XView Operator Window](#)
- ✧ [XView Slide Window](#)
- ✧ [XView Alarm Window](#)

2.1 | XView Graphic User Interface

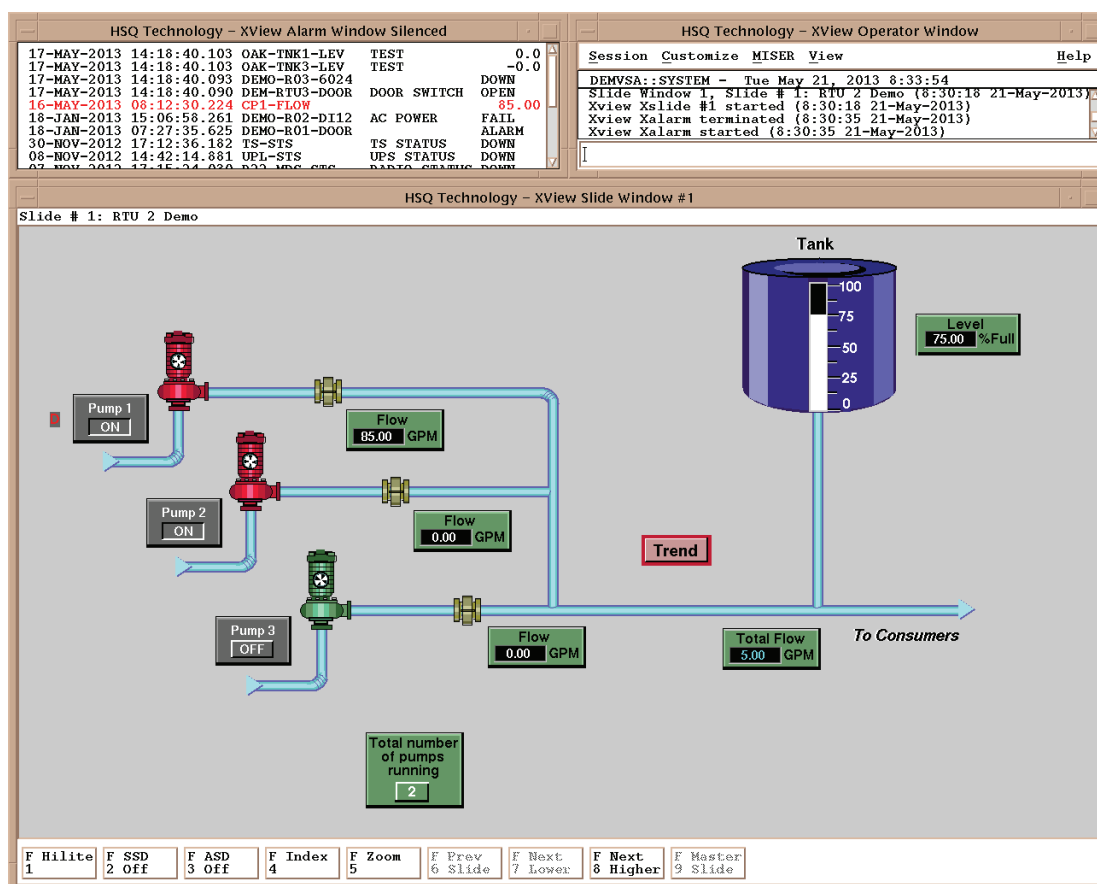


Figure 2-1. XView window example

A typical XView display is shown above. By default the window opens displaying the **XView Operator Window** (top right), the **XView Alarm Window** (top left), and a single **XView Slide Window**. Other XView window configurations can display multiple, tiered slide windows, a **MISERTrend** window, or a **Draw** window. Screen settings can be customized so that XView automatically opens, positions, and loads windows that are best suited for your individual needs.

A single pointer, usually in the shape of an arrow, moves throughout the screen. The pointer, which can be controlled by a mouse, makes selections and speeds implementation of control operations.

2.1.1 | Slide Windows

The **XView Slide Window** displays customized drawings or schematics that demonstrate real-time activity as it occurs. They can be used to project a large area such as an entire plant or smaller units, graphs, and charts. Slides are easily edited to maintain continuity with external, physical changes.

Each **XView Slide Window** offers standard and zoomed viewing and decluttering. The standard view fills the window. Clicking on the **[Zoom]** button (F5) brings up the zoom slider bar. This allows you to focus on a small portion of the slide and see all the details in that area or zoom out for a more general perspective. When the entire slide cannot fit in the window, horizontal and vertical scroll bars permit you to pan the slide image left or right and up or down.

2.1.2 | Alarm Window

The **XView Alarm Window** shows an interactive, real-time alarm display with critical alarms distinguished from non-critical alarms and where specified, priority alarms separately from non-priority alarms. Usually an alarm is announced by a sound and a visual display in the Alarm window (the window blinks) until it is acknowledged. The alarms remains in the window for as long as it is active. Each alarm line provides access for direct processing. If MISER Automatic Screen Display (ASD) is enabled, XView automatically displays the slide containing the alarm in the active Slide window.

2.1.3 | Operator Window

The **XView Operator Window** echoes all system activity including target or point selection and command execution. It also displays messages and provides an ongoing command line for typed entries. Through its menu bar, the Operator window offers a complete array of supervisory controls, data applications, and managerial actions.

2.1.4 | MISERtrend Windows

MISERtrend windows display up to eight scatter plots or real-time interval trends at once. Trends are usually plotted from the present forward but just can as easily be based on history. Each Trend window has a legend that shows the values at a diamond-shaped cursor.

2.2 | XView Tools

On-screen, the mouse is represented by a pointer. The shape and location of the pointer shows its current mode:

- ✧ Arrowhead — Select mode
- ✧ Wristwatch — A MISER dialog box is open
- ✧ Crosshair — A target has been selected
- ✧ I-Bar — Text entry mode

When the I-bar is blinking it is ready to accept input. Text appears to the left of the cursor forcing the cursor to the right. Pressing <Return> or clicking the [OK] button in dialog boxes signals to MISER to process the entry.

2.2.1 | Tear-Off Menus

XView features tear-off menus, that is menus and sub-menus can be separated from the window menu bar. When torn-off, the menus become their own individual window and remain open until closed.

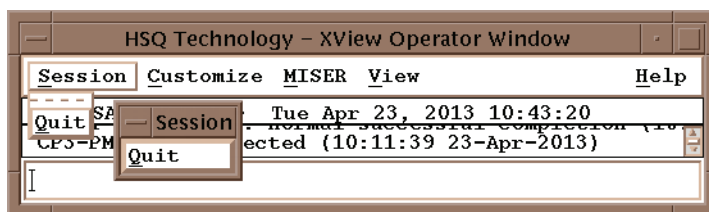


Figure 2-2. Tear-off Menu example

The dashed line immediately below the menu name is the tear-off tool. To tear-off the menu or sub-menu, click the pointer on the dashed line. To position the tear-off at another location, grab its window title bar and drag. To make a selection from the tear-off window, click on the item. To close the tear-off, click on its window menu button and then select Close.

You can open as many tear-offs as you want; each remains open until closed or you exit the program. If tear-offs are open and the **XView Operator** or **Xdraw** window is iconified, the tear-offs are iconified as part of their source window. When the window is restored, the tear-offs are automatically restored.

2.2.2 | Hot Keys

Hot keys are a keyboard based alternative to the pointer. They are the underlined letters visible in the menu bar and menus. Press and hold the <Alt> key and then type the underlined letter. For example, to open the Session menu, press and hold <Alt> and type <S>. Once a menu is open, release the <Alt> key. The up and down arrow keys move through menu items. The <Return> key implements the highlighted selection.

Table 2-1. Hot Keys

Key	Definition	Key	Definition
<Alt>–<S>	Opens the Session menu.	<Alt>–<C>	Opens the Customize menu.
<Alt>–<M>	Opens the MISER menu.	<Alt>–<V>	Opens the View menu.
<Alt>–<H>	Opens the Help menu.		

2.2.3 | Function Keys

There are 19 which provide a direct link with MISER operations.

Table 2-2. Function Keys

Function Key	Definition
<F1> - <F9>	Correspond to the buttons at the bottom of a Slide window.
<F10>	Cancel selection.
<F11>	Change point value (CHV).
<F12>	Enable point (ENP).
<F13>	Disable point (DIP).
<F14>	Acknowledge alarm (ACK).
<Ctrl>–<F10>	Start point (STR).
<Ctrl>–<F11>	Stop point (STP).
<Ctrl>–<F12>	Raise point (RAI).
<Ctrl>–<F13>	Lower point (LOW).
<Ctrl>–<F14>	Write setpoint output (SPT).

See [Section 5](#), “Point Control” for detailed descriptions of these MISER commands.

2.3 | XView Operator Window

The **XView Operator Window** opens with XView and remains open the entire time XView is active. Closing the Operator window exits XView. The Operator window can be minimized, moved, resized, stacked, layered, or tiled with other windows.

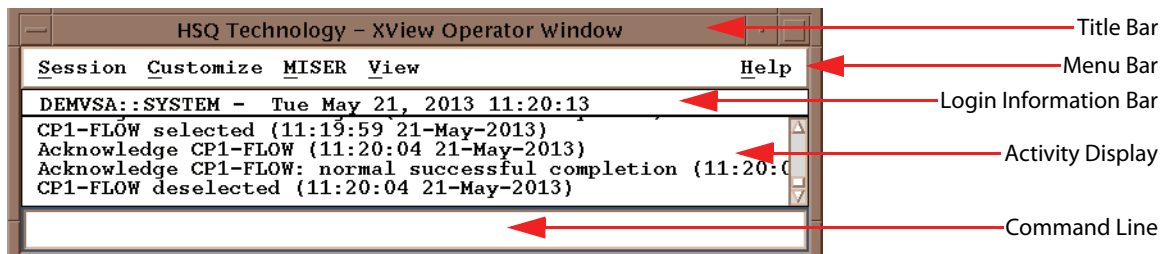


Figure 2-3. XView Operator window



Figure 2-4. XView icon

When XView is minimized, it becomes “iconified” as shown above.

Beneath the window Title bar is the Menu bar and then the Login Information bar. The main portion of the window displays the system activity. Below this is the XView command line.

2.3.1 | Menu Bar

2.3.1.1 | Session Menu

- ✧ **Quit** — This exits XView and (with the exception of certain privileged users) logs out of the system. Once log out is complete the screen reverts to the login screen.

2.3.1.2 | Customize Menu

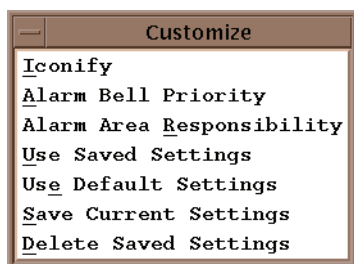


Figure 2-5. Customize Menu

- ✧ **Iconify** — This forces the Operator window to open minimized (iconified) the next time XView is started. To implement this you must also select Save Current Settings from this same menu. To reverse this, repeat the same steps.
- ✧ **Alarm Bell Priority** — For more information on Alarm Priority, refer to [“AON — Set Alarm Priority”](#) on page 9-4.

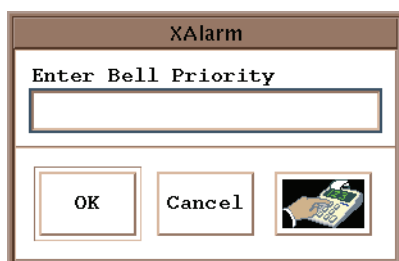


Figure 2-6. Alarm Bell Priority window

This limits the use of noisemakers for the current workstation. Enter an Alarm Bell Priority based on:

- ✦ 0 — causes all alarms to sound.
- ✦ 1 — limits noisemakers to only sound an alarm for points on priority.
- ✦ 2-255 — limits the noisemakers to alarms for points with alarm priority levels equal to or higher than the selected level.

Type the priority level, then click [OK].



FYI: If no points are on priority, no alarms will sound at the workstation.

- ✧ **Use Saved Settings** — This redraws the screen for the current session and restores it to the last “Saved Settings”. This may open and close windows.

- ✧ **Use Default Settings** — This redraws the screen for the current session and restores it the factory default settings. This may open additional windows or close windows that are already on the screen.
- ✧ **Save Current Settings** — This saves the current look of the screen; the open windows, iconified windows, the size and location of each, which slides are in the Slide window, etc. The next time XView opens it will retain the configuration that was last saved.
- ✧ **Delete Saved Settings** — This deletes any customized, saved settings from memory. The next time XView starts, the factory default settings will determine the configuration.

2.3.1.3 | MISER Menu

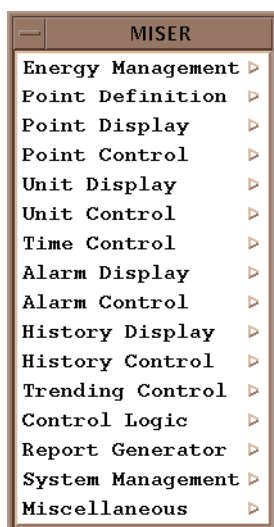


Figure 2-7. MISER Menu

The MISER Menu provides direct access to MISER controls. This menu is sorted into general categories. Arrows pointing to the cascading sub-menus provide access to specific MISER programs. Some selections may open an **Xterm** window that prompts you for additional information or displays reports. The categories and sub-menus are:

- ✧ Energy Management — These programs are no longer supported.
- ✧ Point Definition
 - ✦ DPT — Define MISER Points



Related Docs: DPT is described in detail in the *MISER System Manual*, *DPT–Point Definitions*.

- ✧ Point Display (see [Section 4](#), “Point Display”)
 - ✧ DSP — Point Definition Display
 - ✧ DPS — Disabled Point Summary
 - ✧ PFS — Point File Summary
 - ✧ RDV — Read Database Value
 - ✧ RFV — Read Field Value
 - ✧ STA — State of Point
 - ✧ PIV — Point Involvement Summary
 - ✧ ARS — Analog Range Summary
 - ✧ TRS — Tag Report Summary
- ✧ Point Control (see [Section 5](#), “Point Control”)
 - ✧ CHV — Change Point Value
 - ✧ DIP — Disable Point
 - ✧ ENP — Enable Point
 - ✧ LOW — Lower Point
 - ✧ STR — Start Point
 - ✧ PSR — Privileged Start
 - ✧ PST — Privileged Stop
 - ✧ RAI — Raise Point
 - ✧ REL — Release a Point
 - ✧ SPT — Set Point Output
 - ✧ STP — Stop Point
 - ✧ PMM — Point Message Maintenance
 - ✧ SYN — Synchronize Database Value
 - ✧ TAG — Point Tag Maintenance
- ✧ Unit Display (see [Section 6](#), “Unit Display”)
 - ✧ DWN — Unit Down Report
 - ✧ SUS — Single Unit Status
 - ✧ USR — Unit Status Report
- ✧ Unit Control (see [Section 7](#), “Unit Control”)
 - ✧ BKN — Block Node
 - ✧ BKR — Block RTU
 - ✧ DIM — Disable MUX
 - ✧ DRT — Disable RTU
 - ✧ ENM — Enable MUX
 - ✧ ERT — Enable RTU
 - ✧ FSA — Force RTU Standalone
 - ✧ INR — Initialize RTU
 - ✧ UBN — Unblock Node
 - ✧ UBR — Unblock RTU
 - ✧ UFS — Unforce RTU Standalone
- ✧ Time Control
 - ✧ SDS — Set Daylight Savings Time
 - ✧ SHF — Set System Holidays
 - ✧ SSN — Set System Season



Related Docs: Time Controls are described in detail in the *MISER System Manual, Time Control*.

- ✧ Alarm Display (see [Section 8](#), “Alarm Display”)
 - ✧ ALD — Alarm Display
 - ✧ ALE — Alarm Events Report
 - ✧ ALH — Alarm History
 - ✧ LDS — Alarm Limit And Deadband Summary
 - ✧ ARP — Alarm Priority Report
 - ✧ DAS — Disabled Alarm Summary
 - ✧ ALS — Alarm Summary
- ✧ Alarm Control (see [Section 9](#), “Alarm Control”)
 - ✧ DAL — Define Alarm Limits
 - ✧ AON — Set Alarm Priority
 - ✧ AOF — Remove Alarm Priority
 - ✧ ACK — Acknowledge Alarm
 - ✧ DIF — Disable First Level Alarms
 - ✧ CAM — Create Alarm Message
 - ✧ CAS — Clear Auto Silence
 - ✧ DIA — Disable Alarms
 - ✧ CAA — Clear Auto Acknowledgement
 - ✧ DLA — Disable Non-priority Alarms
 - ✧ ELA — Enable Non-priority Alarms
 - ✧ ENA — Enable Alarms
 - ✧ ENS — Enable Second Level Alarms
 - ✧ REM — Remove Alarms
 - ✧ SAA — Set Auto Acknowledgement
 - ✧ SAS — Set Auto Silence
 - ✧ SIL — Silence Alarms
- ✧ History Display (see [Section 10](#), “History Display”)
 - ✧ ANT — Analog Totalization Reports
 - ✧ PRP — Profile Report Program
 - ✧ SOE — Sequence of Events Report
- ✧ History Control
 - ✧ HED — History Editor
 - ✧ HCM — Compress History File
 - ✧ HOF — Take Point Off History
 - ✧ HON — Put Point On History
 - ✧ HRP — Points On History Report
 - ✧ MANDAT — Manual Entries to History



Related Docs: History Controls are described in detail in the *MISER System Manual, History Control*.

- ✧ Trending Control
 - ✧ TOF — Take Point Off Trending
 - ✧ TON — Put Point On Trending
 - ✧ TRP — Points On Trending Report



Related Docs: Trending Controls are described in detail in the *MISER System Manual, Trending Control*.

- ✧ Control Logic
 - ✦ CPD — Calculated Point Definition
 - ✦ EVR — Event Definition
 - ✦ EVD — Events Definition



Related Docs: Control Logic is described in detail in the *MISER System Manual, Control Logic*.

- ✧ Report Generator
 - ✦ RDE — Reports On Demand
 - ✦ RDU — Report Definition Utility
 - ✦ RDP — Report Definition Displays



Related Docs: Report Generation is described in detail in the *MISER RDU Manual*.

- ✧ System Management
 - ✦ COSCNT — Change Of State Count
 - ✦ PAL — Program Access Levels
 - ✦ NCS — NCC Statistics Reports
 - ✦ UAL — User Access Level
 - ✦ DISCRP — Point Discrepancy Report



Related Docs: System Management is described in detail in the *MISER System Manual, System Management*.

- ✧ Miscellaneous (see [Section 12](#), “Miscellaneous Functions”)
 - ✦ CBM — Control Block Maintenance
 - ✦ SCR — Operator Scratch Pad

2.3.1.4 | View Menu

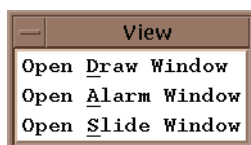


Figure 2-8. View Menu

- ✧ **Draw Window** — Selecting this item opens the **XView Draw Window**. XDraw has tools and a work area you can use to create and modify slides. It can be used during monitoring and while control commands are being issued.



FYI: Only one workstation can run XDraw at any given time.



Related Docs: XDraw is described fully in the *MISER XDraw User Manual*.

- ✧ **Alarm Window** — This menu option opens the **XView Alarm Window**. If it is already open, this item is greyed out.
- ✧ **Slide Window** — This item opens **XView Slide** windows. Up to five Slide windows can be open and they will be numbered sequentially, in the order they were opened. When a Slide window is opened for the first time, XView displays the Master Slide. Thereafter, XView opens this window with the last slide displayed.

2.3.1.5 | Help Menu

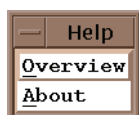


Figure 2-9. Help Menu

The Help menu focuses on MISER commands. Selecting Overview opens the online Help for the MISER software.

2.3.2 | Login Information Bar

This displays the computer's identification (node), the current operator's name, and the system time (day, date, and time).

2.3.3 | Activity Display

This is the main portion of the Operator window and echoes XView and MISER activity including all the commands and controls initiated the current workstation. Each action is condensed to a single line. For example:

```
CP-TANK-LVL selected (11:17:45 24-Apr-2013)
Change Value CP-TANK-LVL (11:17:48 24-Apr-2013)
Change Value CP-TANK-LVL 75.00: normal successful completion (11:18:00 24-Apr-2013)
CP-TANK-LVL deselected (11:18:00 24-Apr-2013)
```

The amount of visible information depends on how much space is allotted to the window. As soon as there is more activity than space, a scroll bar appears. The scroll bar moves the activity log backwards and forwards in time.

2.3.4 | Command Line

MISER commands typed into the command line, frequently open a new **Xterm** window. While the window is open, access to any other part of the screen is unavailable (i.e., it is not possible to apply *focus* to any other open window). The Xterm may prompt for additional information needed to carry out the command or it may display a report.

When a command or report is complete, the Xterm displays:

```
Press RETURN to Continue.
```

Pressing <Return> closes the **Xterm** window. A summary of the action is posted in the Activity Display area of the Operator window.

If MISER commands are typed (rather than selected from the MISER menu), qualifiers and wildcards can be used to generate reports covering multiple points or units. Typed commands can also be used to control multiple units with a single command. See “[Command Qualifiers](#)” on page 1-8 and “[Wildcards](#)” on page 1-15 for more details.

2.4 | XView Slide Window

The **XView Slide Window** displays customized drawings or schematics. Slides are opened through the Operator window. Each Slide window is numbered in the order in which it's opened. When iconified, it is labeled *Xslide*.

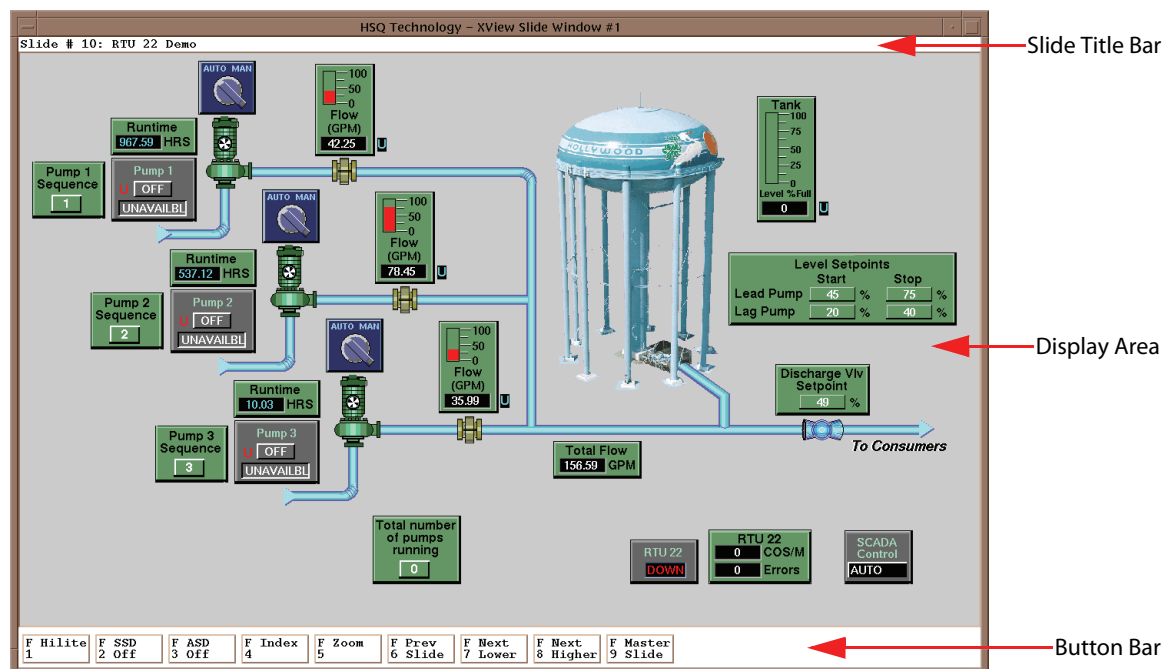


Figure 2-10. XView Slide window

The first time a Slide window opens, XView loads the Master slide (the slide numbered “1”). Subsequent Slide windows open with the last slide displayed. To change slides, click on the appropriate button bar button, type a slide number or title, click on a page target, or click on an SSD number (see “[SSD – Selected Slide Display](#)” on page 2-20).

To change the Slide display a number of options are available:

1. Select a slide number and title from the **XView Index Window**.
2. Select *Previous Slide*, *Next Lower*, *Next Higher*, or *Master Slide* from the Button bar.
3. Click on a *Page Target*.
4. Type a slide number or slide title.

2.4.1 | Slide Title Bar

Each **XView Slide Window** has a Slide Title bar directly beneath the window title bar. It identifies, by number and name, the slide in the window. The numbers and titles are assigned in XDraw when the slides are created.

2.4.2 | Slide Button Bar

To use a button, click on it or press the associated function key.

2.4.2.1 | Hilite / Refresh

Selecting this button (or pressing <F1>) flashes boxes around the dynamic areas (targets) in the slide and when selected a second time, clears them. when *Hilite* is active, the button changes to *Refresh*.

2.4.2.2 | SSD On / Off

Clicking on this button (or pressing <F2>) turns *Selected Slide Display* on and off. Refer to “[SSD – Selected Slide Display](#)” on page 2-20 for more details.

2.4.2.3 | ASD On / Off

Clicking on this button (or pressing <F3>) turns *Automatic Slide Display* on and off. Refer to “[ASD – Automatic Slide Display](#)” on page 2-20 for more details.

2.4.2.4 | Index

Clicking this button (or pressing <F4>) opens the **XView Index Window** which opens on top of the current Slide window and any other windows that may be open. The Index lists all the files which have been saved as slides in XDraw.



FYI: To close the **XView Index Window** without making a selection, place the pointer in the window and press <Return>.

The Index is organized in ascending order by slide number (as assigned in XDraw). Each entry consists of the slide number and title. If there are more slides than can be displayed in the window, a scroll bar appears on the right.

To select a slide, click on the line or type the slide number or title. You can type the entire title or some characters from the title, in which case the lowest numbered slide that matches the entry is loaded.

2.4.2.5 | Zoom

This button (or pressing <F5>) toggles the zoom scroll bar on and off. When zoom is toggled on, the zoom magnification slider appears on the left side of the window. Pushing the slider up increases magnification and pulling it down decreases magnification. If slides have been drawn with decluttering, changing from one zoom level to another may cause some figures to disappear and others, previously hidden, to appear.



Related Docs: For additional information on decluttering, refer to the *MISER XDraw User Manual, Drawing and Editing*.

When a slide is too large to be completely visible, vertical and horizontal scroll bars appear on the right and bottom of the window.

2.4.2.6 | Prev Slide

Clicking this button (or pressing <F6>) displays the previous slide.

2.4.2.7 | Next Lower

Clicking this button (or pressing <F7>) displays the next lower numbered slide.

2.4.2.8 | Next Higher

Clicking this button (or pressing <F8>) displays the next higher numbered slide.

2.4.2.9 | Master Slide

Clicking this button (or pressing <F9>) displays the Master slide (Slide #1).

2.4.3 | Slides

A single slide displays in the main portion of each Slide window. To monitor activity taking place on two or more slides, you can open additional Slide windows. Slide windows that are restored (after having been minimized) are automatically updated to reflect the current conditions. Slides can contain static and dynamic elements. Static elements (e.g., topography, labels, etc.) enhance visual perspectives and provide a frame of reference. Dynamic elements are called targets.

2.4.4 | Targets

Targets are quick links to field sensors, calculations, and the equipment being monitored and controlled. To display real time activity, targets use figures, color, blinking, and text. They also display live messages, provide a direct link to other slides, and execute specific MISER commands, and non-MISER programs. Each target is usually drawn with a sensitive area. Clicking on the sensitive area carries out that target's function. (To display the sensitive areas, use the Hilite button.)

2.4.4.1 | Page Targets

Page targets expedite navigation between slides. When you click on a page target, the current slide is replaced by the one linked to in the page target. For example, if overview slide which maps the system is displayed, page targets could move to slides of individual

sites. Site slides could contain page targets which connect to one another and to additional slides which present greater details.

2.4.4.2 | Command Targets

Clicking on a Command Target, carries out a command. The command can be a MISER command, an XView command, or a non-MISER, non-XView command. For example, a command target can be dedicated to printing a specific report, or temporarily iconify XView and run a PC-based word processing program.

2.4.4.3 | Analog and Binary Point Targets

Point targets link analog and binary points with graphic symbols or text and visual attributes (color, blink, etc.). Depending on how point targets are set up, they can be used to display the point's current value, status, or other information. They may also appear as bar graphs.

2.4.4.4 | Data Quality Targets

Data quality targets are analog or binary points dedicated to displaying data quality. If the target is null (blank) the point value is normal. Otherwise, the quality code appears as a single letter:

- ✧ **A** — Point in alarm
- ✧ **D** — Point is disabled
- ✧ **I** — Point alarms inhibited (alarms disabled)
- ✧ **M** — Point value manually changed
- ✧ **T** — Point is tagged
- ✧ **U** — The point is unavailable (associated unit is down or disabled).

Data quality targets are usually drawn right next to standard point targets. Like other point targets, they can be used to perform MISER monitoring and control commands. When you click on a data quality target, a quick menu box opens (see “[Quick Menu Box](#)” on page 2-18).

2.4.4.5 | Bar Graphs

An analog point may be represented as a bar in a bar graph. The bar is a point target that increases and decreases in relation to an actual point value. The bar like other point targets may have a sensitive area. You can click on the bar to access the point and perform monitoring and control commands.

2.4.4.6 | Text Targets

Text targets are (variable text) symbols linked to text points which display messages. If there is no message, the target may appear blank or invisible. Once a message is written, it is displayed until it is removed.

To write a message to a text target, click on it and select **Change Value** (F11) from the quick menu box. In the prompt window that opens, enter the new message (up to 60 characters). The number of characters that display depends on the number of characters drawn into the target. If the message is longer than the target, it will be truncated.

After you enter the new message, press <Return> twice to save it and return to the slide. If you press <Return> without entering any characters (a null Return), the existing message is kept.

2.4.4.7 | Quick Menu Box

The **Quick Menu** box usually opens for a timed duration. If no action is taken before the time limit expires, a cancel instruction is issued, the box closes, and the point is deselected.

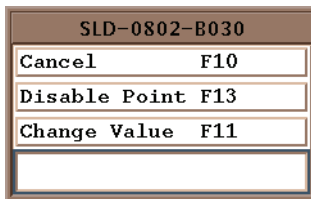
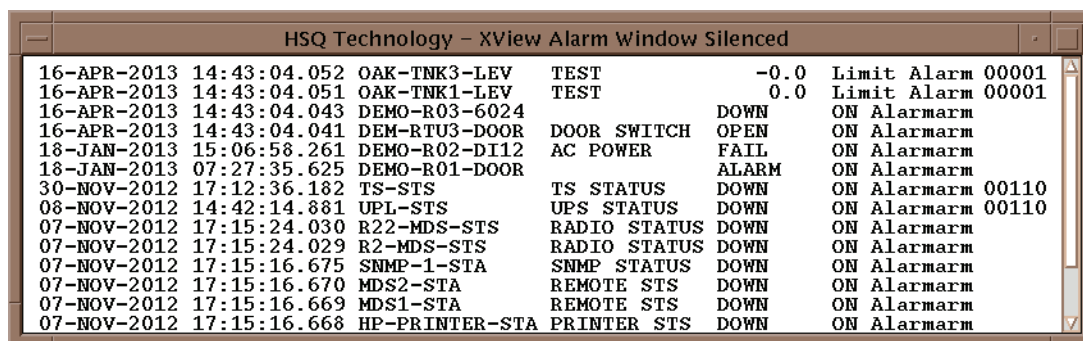


Figure 2-11. Quick Menu box

The box displays the point acronym followed by a cancel option, pertinent MISER control(s), and a command line. The controls that display are a result of how the target was originally created. To execute one of these controls, click on it or press the assigned function key. To execute any other MISER control, select it from the *MISER* menu or click on the command line and type it.

2.5 | XView Alarm Window

Opened through the Operator window, the **XView Alarm Window** can be minimized, moved, stacked, layered, and tiled. When iconified, it is labeled **Xalarm**.



Date/Time	Point Name	Status	Value	Alarm Type
16-APR-2013 14:43:04.052	OAK-TNK3-LEV	TEST	-0.0	Limit Alarm 00001
16-APR-2013 14:43:04.051	OAK-TNK1-LEV	TEST	0.0	Limit Alarm 00001
16-APR-2013 14:43:04.043	DEMO-R03-6024	DOWN		ON Alarmarm
16-APR-2013 14:43:04.041	DEM-RTU3-DOOR	DOOR SWITCH OPEN		ON Alarmarm
18-JAN-2013 15:06:58.261	DEMO-R02-DI12	AC POWER FAIL		ON Alarmarm
18-JAN-2013 07:27:35.625	DEMO-R01-DOOR	ALARM		ON Alarmarm
30-NOV-2012 17:12:36.182	TS-ST5	TS STATUS DOWN		ON Alarmarm 00110
08-NOV-2012 14:42:14.881	UPL-ST5	UPS STATUS DOWN		ON Alarmarm 00110
07-NOV-2012 17:15:24.030	R22-MDS-ST5	RADIO STATUS DOWN		ON Alarmarm
07-NOV-2012 17:15:24.029	R2-MDS-ST5	RADIO STATUS DOWN		ON Alarmarm
07-NOV-2012 17:15:16.675	SNMP-1-STA	SNMP STATUS DOWN		ON Alarmarm
07-NOV-2012 17:15:16.670	MDS2-STA	REMOTE STS DOWN		ON Alarmarm
07-NOV-2012 17:15:16.669	MDS1-STA	REMOTE STS DOWN		ON Alarmarm
07-NOV-2012 17:15:16.668	HP-PRINTER-STA	PRINTER STS DOWN		ON Alarmarm

Figure 2-12. XView Alarm window

The Title bar shows the current noisemaker status. If alarm noisemakers have been silenced (via the command Set Alarm Silence), the notation “Silenced” is displayed. Otherwise, only the window title is seen.

The Alarm window displays as many current alarms as it can in the space allotted. As alarms accumulate, newer alarms push older alarms from view. When this happens, a scroll bar appears on the right.

Alarms are displayed on lines, a single alarm per line, and usually blink until acknowledged. Typically, included in the alarm display are the date and time of the alarm, the point acronym and name, the current status or value and engineering units, the type of alarm, and a slide number, if one has been entered into the point's definition (SSD and ASD). Each line is a target that can be selected for alarm or control processing. Alarms (even those that are acknowledged and silenced) remain in the Alarm window until the alarm situation is resolved (e.g., the point is no longer in the state that caused the alarm to trigger initially).

To contrast critical alarms from non-critical alarms, they are frequently displayed with a separate color or with a special background. Priority alarms may be segregated from non-priority alarms (see [“AON – Set Alarm Priority”](#) on page 9-4) or may be the only alarms allowed to display ([“DLA – Disable Non-Priority Alarms”](#) on page 9-18).

2.5.1 | Alarm Processing

To select an alarm click on its line in the Alarm window. The selection is echoed in the Operator window and a **Quick Menu** box is opened.

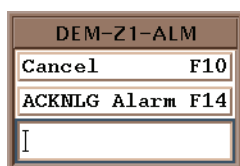


Figure 2-13. Alarm Quick Menu box

The point acronym displays as the title of the box along with the options below. Click on a selection from the box (or press the appropriate function key), select a function from the *MISER* menu, or type a command in the command line.

- ✧ **Cancel** (F10) — Closes the **Quick Menu** box without performing any action.
- ✧ **ACKNLG Alarm** (F14) — Acknowledges the alarm, assuming that the alarm can be acknowledged (for some systems or some alarms, the point value or status may have to return to normal before the alarm can be acknowledged).

2.5.2 | SSD – Selected Slide Display

Selected Slide Display changes the Slide window display on demand. It requires that a Slide number be entered into the point definition. When the point goes into alarm, the slide number is appended to the alarm line in the Alarm window. You can display that Slide by turning SSD ON and then clicking the Slide number (and only the number) in the alarm line. The Slide number is the rightmost field in the Alarm window.

2.5.3 | ASD – Automatic Slide Display

Automatic Slide Display changes the Slide window automatically. It requires that a Slide number be entered into the point definition. When the point goes into alarm, the Slide with that point is automatically displayed in the Slide window. However, *MISER* will wait until any current action is complete before switching slides.

SECTION 3

POINT DEFINITIONS

The MISER system monitors and controls physical sensors and devices according to planned strategies. In the system databases, sensors and devices are represented as points. Each point has an identifier called an acronym and a set of operating parameters.



Related Docs: A detailed description of each point parameter is available in the *MISER System Manual*.

This section contains an alphabetical listing of the point parameters used for all types of points.

- ✧ **ACK CATEGORY**
Alarm acknowledgements.
 - ✦ NONE — Not required.
 - ✦ INTO — Required when the point goes into alarm.
 - ✦ INOUT — Required when the point goes into alarm and returns to normal.
 - ✦ REPEAT — Acknowledgement required each time the alarm prints.
- ✧ **ACRONYM**
(1-45 characters) Point identifier.
- ✧ **ALARM DELAY**
(Numeric value) Number of seconds that the alarm should delay before announcing.
- ✧ **ALARM HI LIMIT**
(1-11 digits) Value that the point goes into HI alarm (see [HI HI LIMIT](#)).
- ✧ **ALARM LO LIMIT**
(1-11 digits) Value that the point goes into LO alarm (see [LO LO LIMIT](#)).
- ✧ **ALARM PRINTERS**
(0-7) Identifies the printers that will produce alarm reports.
- ✧ **AREA**
(1-12 characters) General point location.
- ✧ **ASSOC POINT**
(Full acronym) Point associated with this point (see [POINT ASSOCIATION](#)).
- ✧ **AUTO LAST COMMAND RE-ISSUE**
(Y or N) For output points, reissues the last output command after the RTU is brought online or outputs are enabled.
- ✧ **BUILDING**
(1-12 characters) Point location.
- ✧ **COS REPORTING**
(Y or N) Determines if the RTU reports point COSs.
- ✧ **CRITICAL ALARM**
(Y or N) All alarms for this point are critical.
- ✧ **DISPLAY DECIMAL PLACES**
(0-5 characters) Number of decimal places displayed in the point value.
- ✧ **DISPLAY DECIMAL (DEC.) PLACES**
(0-5) Number of decimal places displayed in the point value.

- ✧ **ENGINEERING UNITS**
(1-8 characters) Unit of measure to describe the point value.
- ✧ **EVENT PRINTERS**
(0-7) Identifies the printers that will produce all the reports except alarm reports.
- ✧ **FILTER CONSTANT**
(0-6 seconds) Value used to average analog values over time.
- ✧ **HI DEADBAND**
(1-11 digits) Allowed variance between HI HI limit and HI limit, and HI limit and NORMAL when the point value is returning to normal.
- ✧ **HI HI LIMIT**
(1 - 11 digits) Value at which a point enters HI HI alarm (higher than HI alarm).
- ✧ **IN (INPUT) ADD**
(3 digits) Input point address for AI, DI, CI, or PLC as a number or as XF e/b, 0=NONE.
- ✧ **INPUT SUBTYPE**
 - ✦ NONE — Not required.
 - ✦ CALC — Calculated point, applicable to the standard analog template.
 - ✦ SQRT — Analog field point with square root factor built into scaling.
 - ✦ STOR — Analog, displays the quantity of free storage remaining on the disk.
 - ✦ COS — Counts the number of Changes-Of-State.
 - ✦ NORMAL — Default for the standard AI template.
 - ✦ ALARM — Binary, used to drive a digital output connected to an audible alarm.
 - ✦ STATUS — Unit status point displays NODE, NCC, RTU, or MUX status.
 - ✦ ALMPRT — Alarm printer status point.
- ✧ **INTERMEDIATE ALARM**
(Y or N) Tri-state binary, the third state as an alarm state.
- ✧ **INTERMEDIATE CODE**
(1-8 characters) Tri-state binary, description when the point is in the third state.
- ✧ **INTERMEDIATE STATUS**
(Numeric Value) Tri-state binary, value when the point is in the third state.
- ✧ **INTERVAL**
(1-255) Identifies the frequency for the interval reports. The numeric size and the unit in hours, minutes, or seconds.

✧ **INTERVAL TYPE**

Coordinates RTU reporting at timed intervals:

- ✦ NONE — No interval reporting.
- ✦ REPORT — Enables reporting at regular, timed intervals.
- ✦ SUPPR — Suppresses reporting of additional COSs until the interval has expired.

✧ **LIMIT ALARMS**

(Y or N) Enables the sensor HI limit and sensor LO limit as alarms.

✧ **LO DEADBAND**

(1-11 digits) Allowed variance between LO LO alarm and LO alarm, and LO alarm and NORMAL when the point value is returning to normal.

✧ **LO LO LIMIT**

(1-11 digits) Value that a point goes into LO LO alarm (must be lower than the LO limit).

✧ **MESSAGE NUMBER**

(2-3 digits) Number for the custom alarm message.

✧ **MINIMUM OFF TIME**

(0-32767 seconds) Minimum time a point must be OFF before turning ON.

✧ **MINIMUM ON TIME**

(0-32767 seconds) Minimum time a point must be ON before turning OFF.

✧ **MUX ID**

Identifies the MUX that the point is attached.

✧ **NAME**

(1-12 characters) Description of the point.

✧ **NCC ID**

(Numeric value) NCC that the point is attached to.

✧ **NODE (ID)**

(1-6 alphanumeric, first character must be a letter) Node that the point is attached to.

✧ **OFF ALARM**

(Y or N) The point OFF status as an alarm state.

✧ **OFF CODE**

(1-8 characters) The point description when the point off status is OFF.

✧ **OFF STATUS**

(Numeric value) The point value when the point off status is OFF.

✧ **ON ALARM**

(Y or N) The point ON status as an alarm state.

- ✧ **ON CODE**
(1-8 characters) The point description when the point on status is ON.
- ✧ **ON STATUS**
(Numeric value) The point value when the point on status is ON.
- ✧ **OUT ADD**
(3 digits) The field output address for an AO or DO point or PLC address.
- ✧ **OUTPUT HI LIMIT (ENG UNITS)**
(1-11 digits) For an AO point, the highest possible point value. For an SP point, the highest acceptable setpoint.
- ✧ **OUTPUT LO LIMIT (ENG UNITS)**
(1-11 digits) For an AO point, the lowest possible point value. For an SP point, the lowest acceptable setpoint.
- ✧ **OUTPUT SUBTYPE**
Determines what commands may be issued to the point.
 - ✦ NONE — Binary, no output. Analog, no output or commands.
 - ✦ NORMAL — Normal AO/DO.
 - ✦ ANALOG — Analog output (AO).
 - ✦ VIRTUAL —
 - ✦ RAILOW — Analog/binary raise/lower output.
 - ✦ SETPT — Analog setpoint output (SP).
- ✧ **POINT ACCESS LEVEL**
(1-255) Operator access level for controlling the point.
- ✧ **POINT ASSOCIATION**
Establishes a relationship between an associated point and this point.
 - ✦ NONE — No other point is associated with this point.
 - ✦ CHAIN — Associated point updated from this point.
 - ✦ ECHO — Associated point uses this point's input as its output.
 - ✦ ALMSUP — Alarm suppression.
 - ✦ RUNTIM — Associated point accumulates this point's run time.
 - ✦ TOTAL — Value totalized in related accumulator point.
- ✧ **POINT CONTROL LEVEL**
(1-255) Access level for controlling point.
- ✧ **PORT ID**
Physical communication point through that the unit is attached.

- ✧ **POWER DEMAND**
(1-6 digits) Value of KW used when the point is ON.
- ✧ **PRINT CATEGORY ALARMS**
Determines what point changes generate reports:
 - ✦ NONE — Do not print.
 - ✦ ALARMS — Print only alarm transitions.
 - ✦ COS — Print all, except initial report by interval until the alarm is cleared.
 - ✦ ALL — Print all messages.
 - ✦ REPEAT — Reprint alarm notifications as long as the point is in alarm.
- ✧ **RATE OF CHANGE**
(1-11 digits) Maximum rate in engineering units per hour that the point can change.
- ✧ **RATE POINT**
(Y or N) Measured as rate (units over time).
- ✧ **RATE/UNIT**
(D, H, M, or S) Time interval that the rate point is measured by.
- ✧ **RELATED TASK**
(6 characters) MISER task to be activated when the point undergoes COS.
- ✧ **RESET INTERVAL**
(H, D, W, M, Y, N) The time interval for resetting error or accumulator point values to zero.
- ✧ **RESET ON REPORT**
(Y or N) Reset a counter point after each Time Interval Report.
- ✧ **ROLL OVER LIMIT (ENG UNITS)**
The value that error or accumulator points return to zero.
- ✧ **RTU ID**
Identifies the RTU that the point is attached to.
- ✧ **RUN TIME LIMIT**
(1-11 digits) Maximum hours the point can remain ON before a message prints.
- ✧ **SEGMENT**
(1-31) Database segment where the point is located.
- ✧ **SENSOR HI LIMIT (COUNTS)**
The sensor high value in converter counts.
- ✧ **SENSOR HI LIMIT (ENG UNITS)**
(1-11 digits) The sensor high value in engineering units.

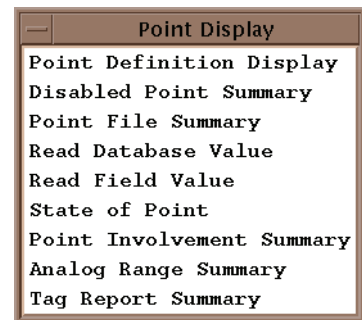
- ✧ **SENSOR LO LIMIT (COUNTS)**
The sensor low value in converter counts.
- ✧ **SENSOR LO LIMIT (ENG UNITS)**
(1-11 digits) The sensor low value in engineering units.
- ✧ **SETPOINT DEVIATION ALARMS**
(Y or N) Sets up the HI, HI HI, LO, and LO LO alarms as a fixed offset from the current setpoint.
- ✧ **SLIDE NUMBER**
Identifies the graphic slide that displays when the point goes into alarm.
- ✧ **START VERB**
(1-8 characters) For graphic displays, the command used to start a point.
- ✧ **STOP VERB**
(1-8 characters) For graphic displays, the command used to stop a point.
- ✧ **TIME INT REPORT**
(Y or N) RTU reports at regular, timed intervals (counter points).
- ✧ **TOLERANCE %**
(0.10 - 10.0) Percent of change permitted before a COS reported.
- ✧ **UNCOMMANDED COS ALARM**
(Y or N) Alarm sounds if the value changes without being commanded.
- ✧ **UNDEFINE STATE ALARM**
Alarm occurs when the point status is equal to any value other than the defined ON, OFF, or intermediate status.
- ✧ **UNIT**
(1-12 characters) The device associated with the point.
- ✧ **VALUE PER COUNT (ENG. UNITS)**
(1-11) Counter points, the engineering value for each count.
- ✧ **VERIFICATION DELAY**
(1-32767 seconds) The amount of time the system must pause before verifying that the point status reflects the command issued.

SECTION 4

POINT DISPLAY

Point Display utilities enable you to prepare standard reports from point definitions, MISER real-time databases, field databases, etc. The Point Display utilities are:

- ✧ [DSP — Point Definition Display](#)
- ✧ [DPS — Disabled Point Summary](#)
- ✧ [PFS — Point File Summary](#)
- ✧ [RDV — Read Database Value](#)
- ✧ [RFV — Read Field Value](#)
- ✧ STA — State of Point
- ✧ PIV — Point Involvement Summary
- ✧ [ARS — Analog Range Summary](#)
- ✧ [TRS — Tag Report Summary](#)
- ✧ [SPR — Analog Output Summary](#)



FYI: **STA** and **PIV** are only available to system managers and are described in the *MISER System Manual*.

4.1 | DSP — Point Definition Display

This utility displays the full point definition screen. Each point definition includes the point type (analog, binary, etc.) and point record number. The point record number is an internal address assigned by the system. The remaining fields show point parameters that are determined by the type of point. Refer to [Section 3](#), “Point Definitions” for more details.



Related Docs: A detailed description of each point parameter is available in the *MISER System Manual*.

4.1.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **DSP** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report displays in an *Xterm* window.

4.1.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Display*, then *Point Definition Display*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.1.3 | From the Command Line

Type **DSP** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.1.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**Press RETURN to continue:**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

<CR> to Continue, Q to Quit

When more than one point is a match, the definitions for the first match are displayed along with the prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next point definition and typing <Q> and <Return> closes the *Xterm* window and returns control to XView.

HSQ Technology - Xterm

```

ACRONYM DEMO-ANA-10
SEGMENT 0 NODE DEMVSA NCC ID 1 INPUT SUBTYPE NORMAL
                                OUTPUT SUBTYPE NONE
NAME                                RTU ID FILTER CONSTANT 0.00000
AREA                                MUX ID COS REPORTING Y TOLERANCE 1.00 %
BUILDING IN ADD INTERVAL TYPE REPORT INTERVAL 5M
UNIT OUT ADD AUTO LAST COMMAND RE-ISSUE N

ENGINEERING UNITS GPM DISPLAY DECIMAL PLACES 2 RATE POINT Y RATE/UNIT M
SENSOR HI LIMIT (ENG UNITS) 100.000 SENSOR LO LIMIT (ENG UNITS) 0.00000
SENSOR HI LIMIT (COUNTS) 4095 SENSOR LO LIMIT (COUNTS) 819
OUTPUT HI LIMIT (ENG UNITS) NONE OUTPUT LO LIMIT (ENG UNITS) NONE

ALARM HI LIMIT 90.0000 HI HI LIMIT 95.0000 HI DEADBAND 3.00000
ALARM LO LIMIT 10.0000 LO LO LIMIT 5.00000 LO DEADBAND 3.00000
RATE OF CHANGE NONE LIMIT ALARMS N SETPOINT DEVIATION ALARMS N
ALARM DELAY CRITICAL ALARM N

ALARM PRINTERS 0 EVENT PRINTERS 0 MESSAGE NUMBER
ACK CATEGORY INTO PRINT CATEGORY ALARMS RELATED TASK
POINT ASSOCIATION NONE ASSOC POINT
POINT ACCESS LEVEL 100 POINT CONTROL LEVEL 100 SLIDE NUMBER

Press RETURN to continue:

```

Figure 4-1. Point Definition Display, Analog Point example

HSQ Technology - Xterm

```

ACRONYM DEMO-BIN-12
SEGMENT 0 NODE DEMVSA NCC ID 1 INPUT SUBTYPE NORMAL
                                OUTPUT SUBTYPE NORMAL
NAME                                RTU ID
AREA                                MUX ID COS REPORTING Y
BUILDING IN ADD INTERVAL TYPE NONE INTERVAL
UNIT OUT ADD AUTO LAST COMMAND RE-ISSUE N

ON CODE ON OFF CODE OFF INTERMEDIATE CODE MID
ON STATUS 1 OFF STATUS 0 INTERMEDIATE STATUS 0
START VERB START STOP VERB STOP

MINIMUM ON TIME MINIMUM OFF TIME
VERIFICATION DELAY RUN TIME LIMIT POWER DEMAND

ON ALARM N OFF ALARM N INTERMEDIATE ALARM N UNCOMMANDED COS ALARM N
ALARM DELAY CRITICAL ALARM N UNDEFINE STATE ALARM N

ALARM PRINTERS 0 EVENT PRINTERS 0 MESSAGE NUMBER
ACK CATEGORY INTO PRINT CATEGORY ALARMS RELATED TASK
POINT ASSOCIATION NONE ASSOC POINT
POINT ACCESS LEVEL 100 POINT CONTROL LEVEL 100 SLIDE NUMBER

Press RETURN to continue:

```

Figure 4-2. Point Definition Display, Binary Point example

HSQ Technology - Xterm

```

ACRONYM DEMO-COU-1
SEGMENT 0 NODE DEMVSA NCC ID 1 TIME INT REPORT Y INTERVAL 15S
NAME RTU ID 3 RESET ON REPORT Y
AREA MUX ID
BUILDING INPUT ADD 1
UNIT

ENGINEERING UNITS CNTS/H DISPLAY DEC. PLACES 2 RATE POINT N RATE/UNIT
VALUE PER COUNT (ENG. UNITS) 0.25000

ALARM HI LIMIT NONE HI HI LIMIT NONE HI DEADBAND
ALARM DELAY CRITICAL ALARM N

ALARM PRINTERS 0 EVENT PRINTERS 0 MESSAGE NUMBER
ACK CATEGORY INTO PRINT CATEGORY ALARMS RELATED TASK
POINT ASSOCIATION CHAIN ASSOC POINT DEMO-COU-2
POINT ACCESS LEVEL 100 POINT CONTROL LEVEL 100 SLIDE NUMBER

Press RETURN to continue:

```

Figure 4-3. Point Definition Display, Counter Point example

HSQ Technology - Xterm

```

ACRONYM DEMO-ERR-1
SEGMENT 0 NODE DEMVSA NCC ID 1
NAME RTU ID 22
AREA MUX ID
BUILDING PORT ID
UNIT

ENGINEERING UNITS ERRORS DISPLAY DECIMAL PLACES 0
RESET INTERVAL DAY
ROLL OVER LIMIT (ENG UNITS) 1000000

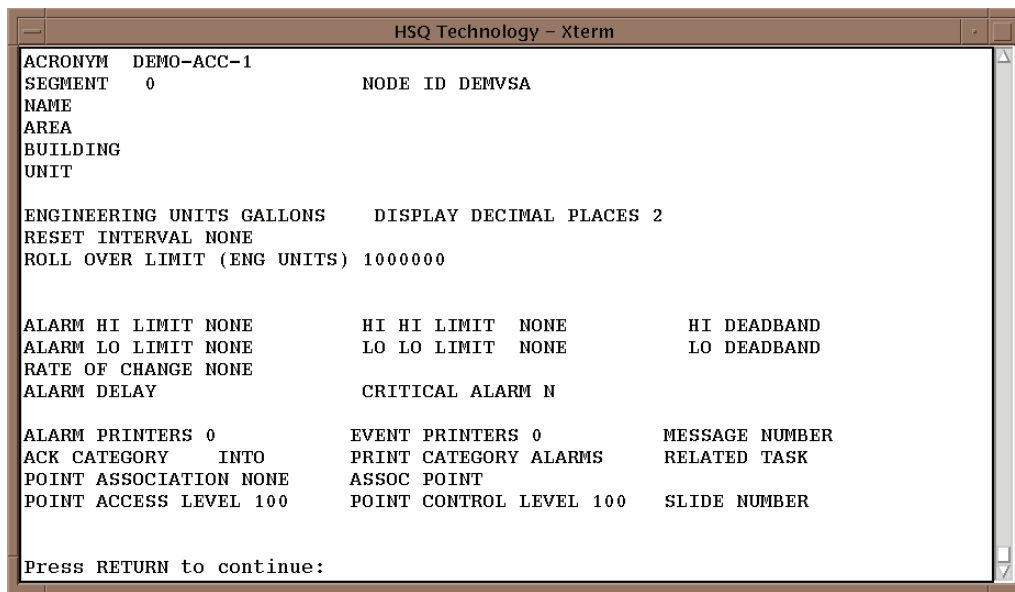
ALARM HI LIMIT NONE HI HI LIMIT NONE HI DEADBAND
ALARM LO LIMIT NONE LO LO LIMIT NONE LO DEADBAND
RATE OF CHANGE NONE
ALARM DELAY CRITICAL ALARM N

ALARM PRINTERS 0 EVENT PRINTERS 0 MESSAGE NUMBER
ACK CATEGORY INTO PRINT CATEGORY ALARMS RELATED TASK
POINT ASSOCIATION NONE ASSOC POINT
POINT ACCESS LEVEL 100 POINT CONTROL LEVEL 100 SLIDE NUMBER

Press RETURN to continue:

```

Figure 4-4. Point Definition Display, Error Point example



HSQ Technology - Xterm

ACRONYM DEMO-ACC-1
SEGMENT 0 NODE ID DEMVSA
NAME
AREA
BUILDING
UNIT

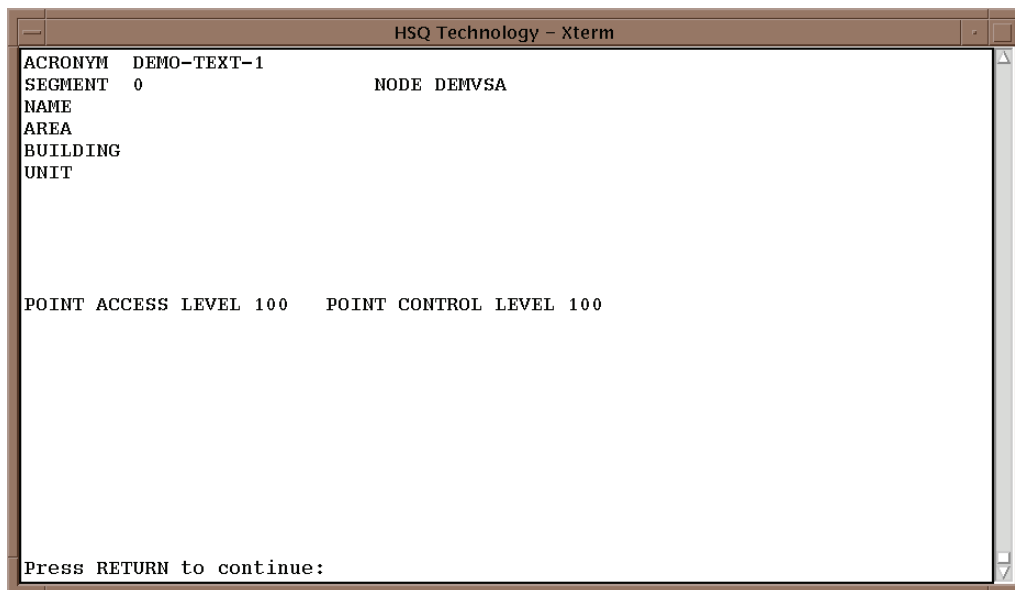
ENGINEERING UNITS GALLONS DISPLAY DECIMAL PLACES 2
RESET INTERVAL NONE
ROLL OVER LIMIT (ENG UNITS) 1000000

ALARM HI LIMIT NONE HI HI LIMIT NONE HI DEADBAND
ALARM LO LIMIT NONE LO LO LIMIT NONE LO DEADBAND
RATE OF CHANGE NONE
ALARM DELAY CRITICAL ALARM N

ALARM PRINTERS 0 EVENT PRINTERS 0 MESSAGE NUMBER
ACK CATEGORY INTO PRINT CATEGORY ALARMS RELATED TASK
POINT ASSOCIATION NONE ASSOC POINT
POINT ACCESS LEVEL 100 POINT CONTROL LEVEL 100 SLIDE NUMBER

Press RETURN to continue:

Figure 4-5. Point Definition Display, Accumulator Point example



HSQ Technology - Xterm

ACRONYM DEMO-TEXT-1
SEGMENT 0 NODE DEMVSA
NAME
AREA
BUILDING
UNIT

POINT ACCESS LEVEL 100 POINT CONTROL LEVEL 100

Press RETURN to continue:

Figure 4-6. Point Definition Display, Text Point example

4.2 | DPS — Disabled Point Summary

This program lists points that have been disabled. For each point, **DPS** includes the acronym, date and time the point was disabled, and the operator responsible.

4.2.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **DPS** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report displays in an *Xterm* window.

4.2.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Display*, then *Disabled Point Summary*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.2.3 | From the Command Line

Type **DPS** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.2.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

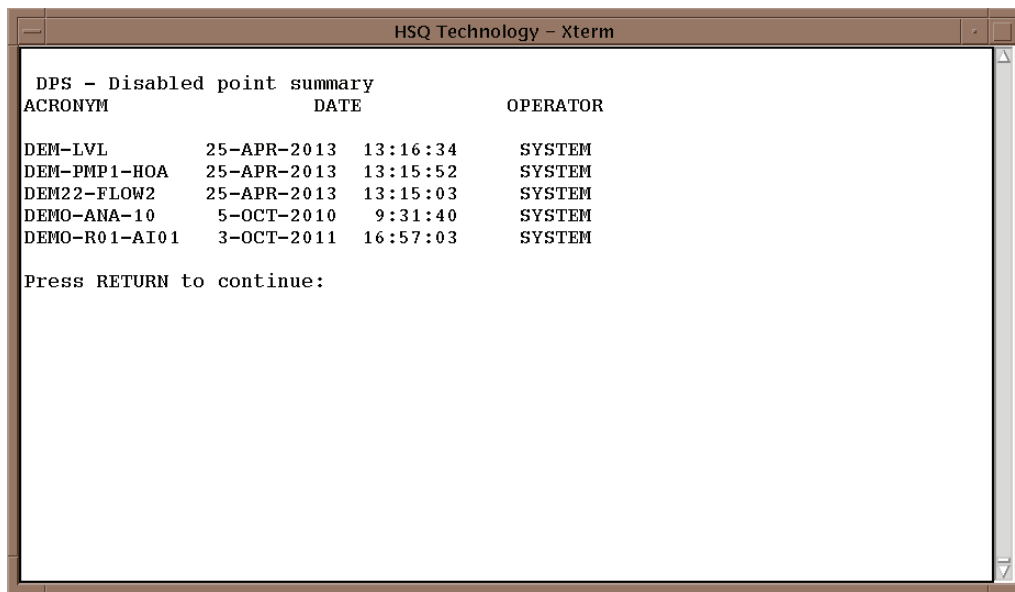


Figure 4-7. Disabled Point Summary screen

?

When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty disabled points is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

4.3 | PFS — Point File Summary

This program displays single line point summaries. Each line lists the point acronym, point name, record type, current value, engineering units or status code, unit address, and the input/output address.

4.3.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **PFS** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report displays in an *Xterm* window.

4.3.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Display*, then *Point File Summary*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.3.3 | From the Command Line

Type **PFS** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.3.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

HSQ Technology - Xterm							
ACRONYM	NAME	REC	VALUE	ENG	UNIT	IN	OUT
		TYP		UNITS		ADD	ADD
ABP-HPC7-AI16	FINAL DIS PR	ANA	0	PSI	::	16	
ABP-HPC7-AI17	FINAL DIS PR	ANA	0	PSI	::	17	
ABP-HPC7-AI18	FNL AIR TEMP	ANA	0	DEG	::	18	
ABP-HPC7-AI19	DISCH PRESS	ANA	0	PSI	::	19	
ABP-HPC7-AI20	FRSH WTR PRS	ANA	0	PSI	::	20	
ABP-HPC7-AI21	OIL FILTR DP	ANA	0	PSI	::	21	
ABP-HPC7-AI22	OIL PRESSURE	ANA	0	PSI	::	22	
ABP-HPC7-AI23	SEA WTR TEMP	ANA	0	DEG	::	23	
ABP-HPC7-DI10	T12 P2 AUTO	BIN OFF	(ON=1)		::	10	
ABP-HPC7-DI11	T12 P2 STAT	BIN OFF	(ON=1)		::	11	
ABP-HPC7-DI5	T12 P1 HAND	BIN OFF	(ON=1)		::	5	
ABP-HPC7-DI6	T12 P1 AUTO	BIN OFF	(ON=1)		::	6	
ABP-HPC7-DI7	T12 P1 STAT	BIN OFF	(ON=1)		::	7	
ABP-HPC7-DI8	T12 P1 FAIL	BIN FAULT	(ON=1)		::	8	
ABP-HPC7-DI9	T12 P2 HAND	BIN OFF	(ON=1)		::	9	
ABP-HPC7-DO58	T12 P1 AM	BIN AUTO	(ON=1)		::		58
ABP-HPC7-DO65	T12 P1 M SS	BIN STOP	(ON=1)		::		65
ABP-MUX2-STA	MUX 2 STATUS	BIN DOWN	(ON=1)		::		

Press RETURN to continue:

Figure 4-8. Point File Summary screen

?

When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty point summaries is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

4.4 | RDV — Read Database Value

This program displays point values read from the system database. Each line lists the point acronym, point name, current analog value or binary state, engineering units, and the point status.

4.4.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **RDV** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report displays in an *Xterm* window.

4.4.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Display*, then *Read Database Value*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.4.3 | From the Command Line

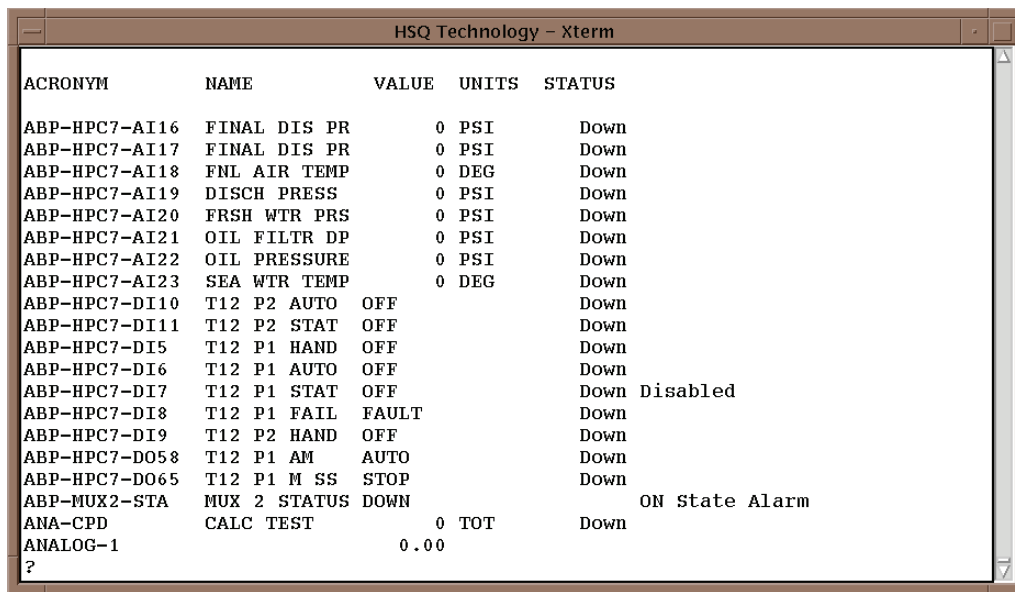
Type **RDV** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.4.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.



ACRONYM	NAME	VALUE	UNITS	STATUS
ABP-HPC7-AI16	FINAL DIS PR	0	PSI	Down
ABP-HPC7-AI17	FINAL DIS PR	0	PSI	Down
ABP-HPC7-AI18	FNL AIR TEMP	0	DEG	Down
ABP-HPC7-AI19	DISCH PRESS	0	PSI	Down
ABP-HPC7-AI20	FRSH WTR PRS	0	PSI	Down
ABP-HPC7-AI21	OIL FILTR DP	0	PSI	Down
ABP-HPC7-AI22	OIL PRESSURE	0	PSI	Down
ABP-HPC7-AI23	SEA WTR TEMP	0	DEG	Down
ABP-HPC7-DI10	T12 P2 AUTO	OFF		Down
ABP-HPC7-DI11	T12 P2 STAT	OFF		Down
ABP-HPC7-DI5	T12 P1 HAND	OFF		Down
ABP-HPC7-DI6	T12 P1 AUTO	OFF		Down
ABP-HPC7-DI7	T12 P1 STAT	OFF		Down Disabled
ABP-HPC7-DI8	T12 P1 FAIL	FAULT		Down
ABP-HPC7-DI9	T12 P2 HAND	OFF		Down
ABP-HPC7-DO58	T12 P1 AM	AUTO		Down
ABP-HPC7-DO65	T12 P1 M SS	STOP		Down
ABP-MUX2-STA	MUX 2 STATUS	DOWN		ON State Alarm
ANA-CPD	CALC TEST	0	TOT	Down
ANALOG-1		0.00		
?				

Figure 4-9. Read Database Value screen

?

When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty points is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

4.5 | RFV — Read Field Value

This program displays field sensor values. Each line lists the point acronym, point name, current analog value or binary state, engineering units, and the point status, if it is not normal.

4.5.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **RFV** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report displays in an *Xterm* window.

4.5.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Display*, then *Read Field Value*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.5.3 | From the Command Line

Type **RFV** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.5.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

?

When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty points is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the *Xterm* window and returns control to XView.

4.6 | ARS — Analog Range Summary

This program displays sensor limits, base, span, and current values and optional address information for analog field and calculated points. For this utility, analog field points are those defined as input subtype: Normal or Square Root. Or, output subtype: Analog, Setpoint, or Raise/Lower. Analog calculated points are those defined as input subtype: Calculated or Storage.



Related Docs: Detailed descriptions of input and output subtypes are available in the *MISER System Manual*.

ARS can search for analog points by acronym or by acronym and subtype. The analog point summary can be displayed on the terminal, sent to a printer, or placed in a named file.

The **ARS** report, organized alphabetically by acronym, includes sensor HI and LO limits in counts, the engineering base and span, the COS tolerance percentage, the current database value in engineering units, and for field points, the full address.

4.6.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **ARS** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report displays in an *Xterm* window.

4.6.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Display*, then *Analog Range Summary*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.6.3 | From the Command Line

Type **ARS** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.6.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

ARS/?

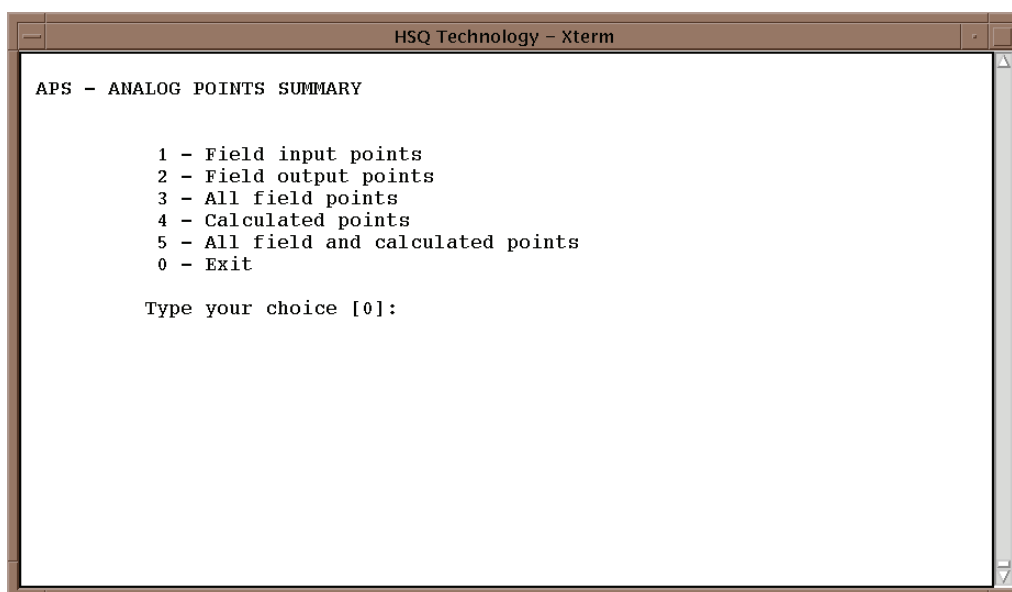


Figure 4-10. Analog Range Summary Parameters screen

If a question mark qualifier (/?) is added to the command line, **ARS** displays a menu.

- ✧ 1 — Specifies field points assigned the input subtype *Normal* or *Square Root*.
- ✧ 2 — Specifies field points assigned the output subtype *Analog*, *Setpoint*, *Raise*, or *Lower*.
- ✧ 3 — Specifies all of the field points.
- ✧ 4 — Specifies calculated points assigned the input subtype, *Calculated* or *Storage*.
- ✧ 5 — Specifies all field and calculated points.

Display point addresses (wide output format) ? (y/[n]) :

This prompt appears if the output is directed to a printer or file (using an output qualifier).

- ✧ [n] — Drops point addresses for standard sized paper (default).
- ✧ y — Includes point addresses (assumes wide paper is loaded in the printer).

HSQ Technology - Xterm							
ARS A*						Page 1	
Analog INPUT points with subtype NORMAL						3-MAY-2013 13:07:53	
ACRONYM	SENSOR LO LIM	SENSOR HI LIM	ENG. MIN.	ENG. MAX.	COS TOL %	VALUE	ENG. UNITS
ABP-HPC7-AI16	0	4095	0.	200.	0.01	0.	PSI
ABP-HPC7-AI17	0	100	0.	100.	1.00	0.	PSI
ABP-HPC7-AI18	0	150	0.	150.	0.01	0.	DEG
ABP-HPC7-AI19	0	5000	0.	5000.	0.01	0.	PSI
ABP-HPC7-AI20	0	100	0.	100.	0.01	0.	PSI
ABP-HPC7-AI21	0	100	0.	100.	0.01	0.	PSI
ABP-HPC7-AI22	0	100	0.	100.	0.01	0.	PSI
ABP-HPC7-AI23	0	150	0.	150.	1.00	0.	DEG
ANALOG-1	0	4095	0.00	100.00	1.00	0.00	
ARS A*						Page 2	
Analog OUTPUT points with subtype RAISE/LOWER						3-MAY-2013 13:07:53	
ACRONYM	SENSOR LO LIM	SENSOR HI LIM	ENG. MIN.	ENG. MAX.	COS TOL %	VALUE	ENG. UNITS
ANALOG-1	0	4095	0.00	100.00	1.00	0.00	
?							

Figure 4-11. Analog Range Summary screen

?

ARS first locates analog points that meet the acronym parameter. If the question mark qualifier was entered, **ARS** limits the report to those points with the subtype requested.

When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty points is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

4.7 | TRS — Tag Report Summary

This program summarizes tag information for points that have been tagged via the **TAG** (Point Tag) utility. The report is organized by acronym and includes the point name, number of tags at each level, and the date, time, and operator who placed the highest level tag.

The highest level tag is “C”, then “B”, then “A”. If there are multiple tags at the highest level, **TRS** looks for the highest level assigned by the operator with the highest security access. If the operator all have the same access level, the most recent, highest level, tag is selected.

Each tag lists the operator username and security level (taken from the login), the date and time of assignment, and the tag text (an optional message).

4.7.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **TRS** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report displays in an *Xterm* window.

4.7.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Display*, then *Tag Report Summary*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.7.3 | From the Command Line

Type **TRS** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.7.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

HSQ Technology - Xterm

TRS - Tag Report Summary

TRS * MISER Tag Summary Report Page 1
3-MAY-2013 14:40:25

ACRONYM	POINT NAME#	OF TAGS			THE HIGHEST TAG		OPERATOR
		A	B	C	DATE	TIME	
ABP-HPC7-AI16	FINAL DIS PR	0	1	1	3-MAY-2013	14:38:21	TEST
DEM-RTU22-COM	COMM ERR	1	0	0	3-MAY-2013	14:16:56	OPERATOR
DEM-Z1-ALM	ZONE ALM	1	3	0	3-MAY-2013	14:04:33	SYSTEM
DEMO-R03-D001		0	3	1	15-APR-2011	10:40:07	SYSTEM
TEST-CPD-IN1		0	0	2	3-MAY-2013	14:10:06	SYSTEM

Press RETURN to continue:

Figure 4-12. Tag Report Summary screen

?

When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty points is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

4.7.5 | TRS Examples

4.7.5.1 | ABP-HPC7-AI16

This point has two tags, a “B” level tag and a “C” level tag. The date, time, and operator fields display the “C” tag, since it is the highest level.

4.7.5.2 | DEM-RTU22-COM

This point has an “A” level tag.

4.7.5.3 | DEM-Z1-ALM

This point has one “A” tag and three “B” tags. **TRS** displays the “B” tag assigned by the operator with the highest security level. If the operators are of an equal level, **TRS** displays the date, time, and operator for the most recent tag.

4.8 | SPR — Analog Output Summary

This utility displays single line output values for analog points. Each line lists the point acronym, point name, record type, current value, engineering units or status code, unit address, and the input/output address. Although not included in the Point Display menu, **SPR** is similar to **PFS** except that it only returns analog points.

4.8.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **SPR** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report displays in an *Xterm* window.

4.8.2 | From the Command Line

Type **SPR** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

4.8.3 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

ACRONYM	NAME	REC TYP	VALUE	ENG UNITS	UNIT	IN ADD	OUT ADD
ABP-HPC7-AI16	FINAL DIS PR	ANA	0	PSI	::	16	
ABP-HPC7-AI17	FINAL DIS PR	ANA	0	PSI	::	17	
ABP-HPC7-AI18	FNL AIR TEMP	ANA	0	DEG	::	18	
ABP-HPC7-AI19	DISCH PRESS	ANA	0	PSI	::	19	
ABP-HPC7-AI20	FRSH WTR PRS	ANA	0	PSI	::	20	
ABP-HPC7-AI21	OIL FILTR DP	ANA	0	PSI	::	21	
ABP-HPC7-AI22	OIL PRESSURE	ANA	0	PSI	::	22	
ABP-HPC7-AI23	SEA WTR TEMP	ANA	0	DEG	::	23	
ANA-CPD	CALC TEST	ANA	0	TOT	DEMVSA::1		
ANALOG-1		ANA	0.00		DEMVSA::1		
CISCO-ENV-TEMP	CHASSIS TEMP	ANA	0	DEG C	DEMVSA::3:1	3	
CISCO-IN-PKSEC	PKTS PER SEC	ANA	0	PKT/SEC	DEMVSA::3:1	1	
CISCO-OT-PKSEC	PKTS PER SEC	ANA	0	PKT/SEC	DEMVSA::3:1	2	
CP-ACC		ACC	0.00	HR	DEMVSA		
CP-FLOW-TOT	FLOW TOTAL	ANA	85.00	GPM	DEMVSA::1:2		
CP-HFLOW-TOT	FLOW TOTAL	ANA	0.00	GPM	DEMVSA		
CP-PMP-CNT	PUMP COUNT	ANA	2.00000	PUMPS	DEMVSA::1:2		
CP-TANK-LVL		ANA	0.00	% FULL	DEMVSA::1:2		
CP-WELL-LVL	LEVEL	ANA	0.00	FEET	DEMVSA::1:2		
CP1-FLOW		ANA	0.00	GPM	DEMVSA::1:2		
?							

Figure 4-13. Analog Output Summary screen

?

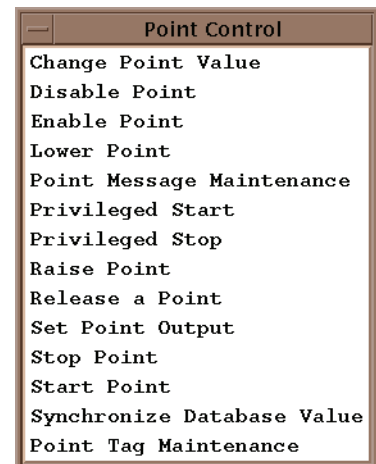
When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty points is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

SECTION 5

POINT CONTROL

Point Control utilities are used to start and stop points, change point values, disable and enable points etc. The Point Control utilities are:

- ✧ [CHV — Change Point Value](#)
- ✧ [DIP — Disable Point](#)
- ✧ [ENP — Enable Point](#)
- ✧ [LOW — Lower Point](#)
- ✧ [PMM — Point Message Maintenance](#)
- ✧ [PSR — Privileged Start](#)
- ✧ [PST —Privileged Stop](#)
- ✧ [RAI — Raise Point](#)
- ✧ REL — Release a Point
- ✧ [SPT — Set Point Output](#)
- ✧ [STP — Stop Point](#)
- ✧ [STR — Start Point](#)
- ✧ [SYN — Synchronize Database Value](#)
- ✧ [TAG — Point Tag Maintenance](#)



FYI: REL requires system management privileges to access. It is described in the *MISER System Manual, Point Maintenance*.

5.1 | CHV — Change Point Value

This utility changes the value of calculated and field points while they are *disabled*. **CHV** also writes messages to text points (the point value for a text point is the current message). In order for the message to display properly, it should not exceed the size of the symbol being used to represent it.



Related Docs: For more information on Text targets, please refer to the *MISER XDraw Manual, Symbols and Targets*.

The program works by modifying the current value in the system database. If the point is on history, changing the point value will cause MISER to update the history records. The new value may cause the point target to change shape or color.

5.1.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window*, then in the **Quick Menu** box select *Change Value F11*.

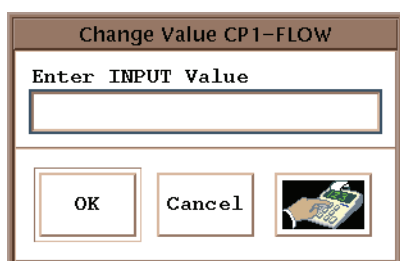


Figure 5-1. Change Input Value window

In the prompt window, type the new point value or the status code or the new message and click **[OK]**. The message for text points can use up to 60 characters.

5.1.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Controls*, then *Change Point Value*. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.1.3 | From the Command Line

Type **CHV** and press <Return>. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.1.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.



Figure 5-2. *Change Value screen*

?

CHV displays the current value, status or message. At the question mark prompt enter the new value, status code, or message. Pressing <Return> closes the *Xterm* window and returns control to XView.

5.2 | DIP — Disable Point

This utility disables points. When a point is disabled it cannot be controlled or have its value manually changed. The RTU or other field unit does not attempt to command it. The RTU also omits this point from any reports sent to the Host computer.



FYI: This program is only available if the point is currently enabled.

5.2.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window*, then in the *Quick Menu* box select *Disable Point F13*.

5.2.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Controls*, then *Disable Point*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.2.3 | From the Command Line

Type **DIP** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.2.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

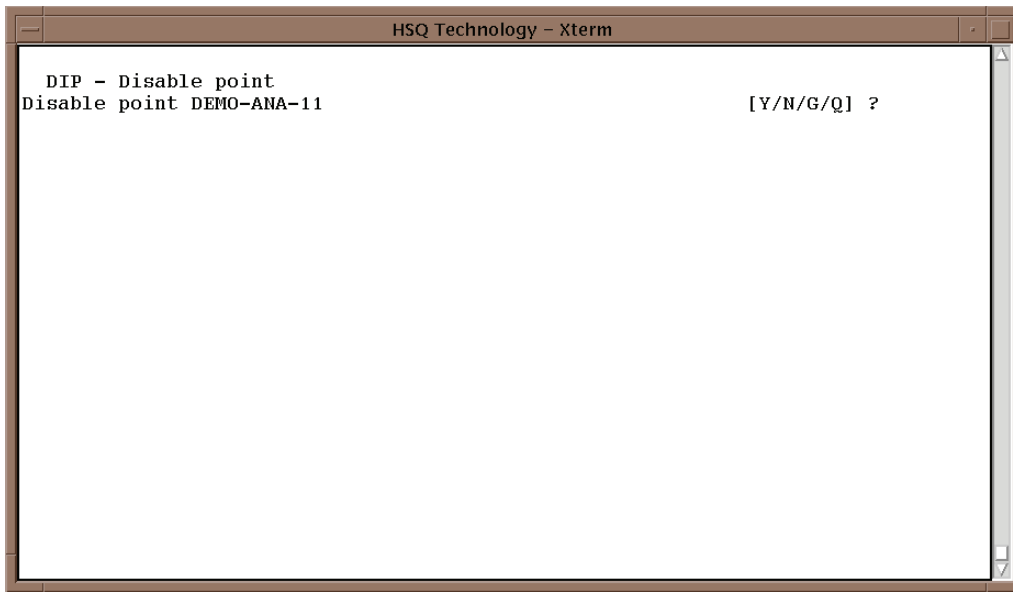


Figure 5-3. *Change Value screen*

Disable point (acronym)?

[Y/N/G/Q] ?

If at least one match is found, the point acronym is displayed. Enter one of the following and press <Return>:

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Disables the point.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point. This is the default.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Disables this and all subsequent points found, with no additional verification. For each point, a confirmation message is displayed and prints.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits the program.

5.3 | ENP — Enable Point

This utility enables points. When a point is enabled it can be controlled. The RTU also includes this point in any reports sent to the Host computer.



FYI: This program is only available if the point is currently disabled.

5.3.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window*, then in the *Quick Menu* box select *Enable Point F12*.

5.3.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Controls*, then *Enable Point*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.3.3 | From the Command Line

Type **ENP** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.3.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

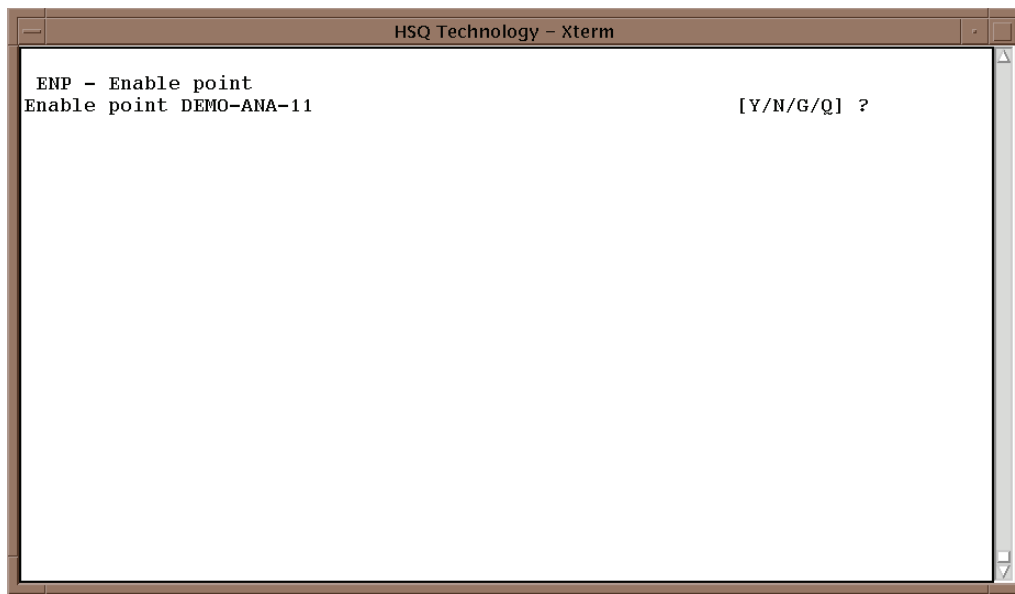


Figure 5-4. *Change Value screen*

Enable point (acronym)?

[Y/N/G/Q] ?

If at least one match is found, the point acronym is displayed. Enter one of the following and press <Return>:

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Enables the point.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point. This is the default.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Enables this and all subsequent points found, with no additional verification. For each point, a confirmation message is displayed and prints.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits the program.

5.4 | LOW — Lower Point

This utility controls points with the output subtype “RAILOW”. **LOW** can lower for a duration of up to 65,535 counts (or a maximum of 255 for 8-bit RTUs). Usually, a count is one tenth of a second and is an incremental decrease.

Analog Lower points use the output LO limit as the pulse length duration. If the point definition does not contain an output LO limit, MISER lowers the point by one. For example, if the output LO limit is defined as 50 and Lower is selected, the point is lowered for 5 seconds ($.1 \times 50$) without asking for a lower value.

5.4.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window*, then in the *Quick Menu* box, . The *Quick Menu* box does not close when the Lower is carried out. Instead, the close box timer is reset so that you can re-issue the command without having to re-select the point target.

- ✧ Analog — Automatically lowers the point by the output LO limit.
- ✧ Binary — Enter the pulse duration and click [OK].

5.4.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Controls*, then *Lower Point*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.4.3 | From the Command Line

Type **LOW** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.4.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

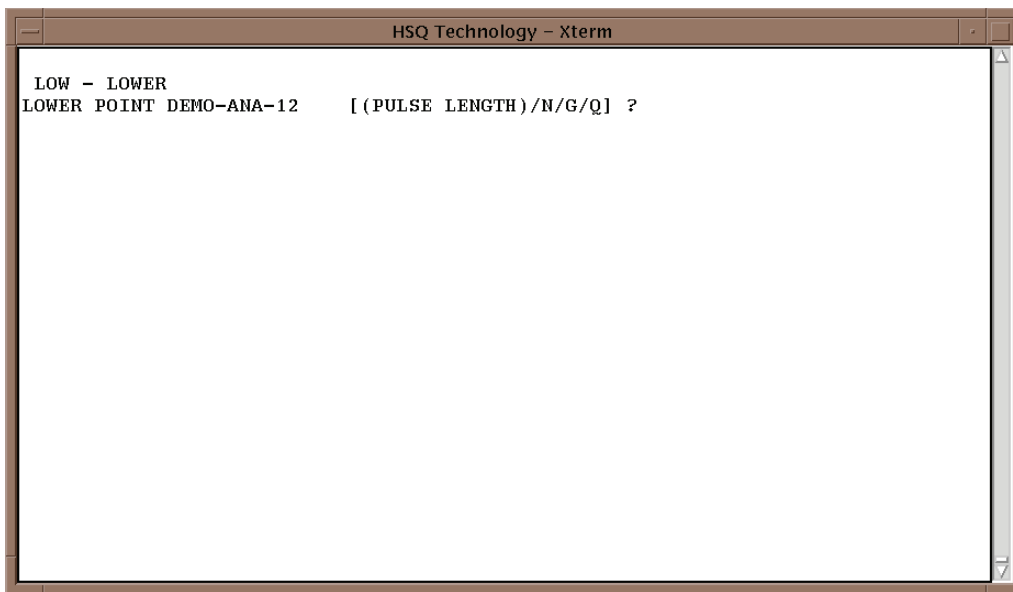


Figure 5-5. Lower Point screen

LOWER POINT

[(PULSE LENGTH)/N/G/Q] ?

If at least one match is found, the point acronym is displayed. Enter one of the following and press <Return>:

- ✧ <1-65535> — (PULSE LENGTH) Pulse duration; one pulse is a tenth of a second.
— or —
- ✧ <1-255> (applies only to 8-bit RTUs) — (PULSE LENGTH) Pulse duration; one pulse is a tenth of a second.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point. This is the default.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Pulses this and all subsequent points found by one.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits the program.

5.5 | PMM — Point Message Maintenance

This utility creates, edits, stores, and deletes messages that display through the MISER **STA — State of Point** program. Each message can contain up to four lines of a maximum of 60 characters each.

5.5.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **PMM** in the **Quick Menu** box. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.5.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Controls*, then *Point Message Maintenance*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.5.3 | From the Command Line

Type **PMM** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.5.4 | Useful Qualifiers

The following qualifier combinations may be particularly helpful with the **PMM** command:

PMM /AL

Returns all messages for all the points or the words “**No Message**”. This qualifier displays all prompts.

PMM /AL/TD

For all the points, displays messages on a timed delay or the words “**No Message**”. This qualifier omits all prompts.

PMM /AL/NO

Displays all points and prompts but no messages.

PMM /AL/FL=PMM.TXT

Outputs all point messages, or the words “**No Message**” to the named file, **PMM.TXT**. This qualifier omits all prompts.

5.5.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

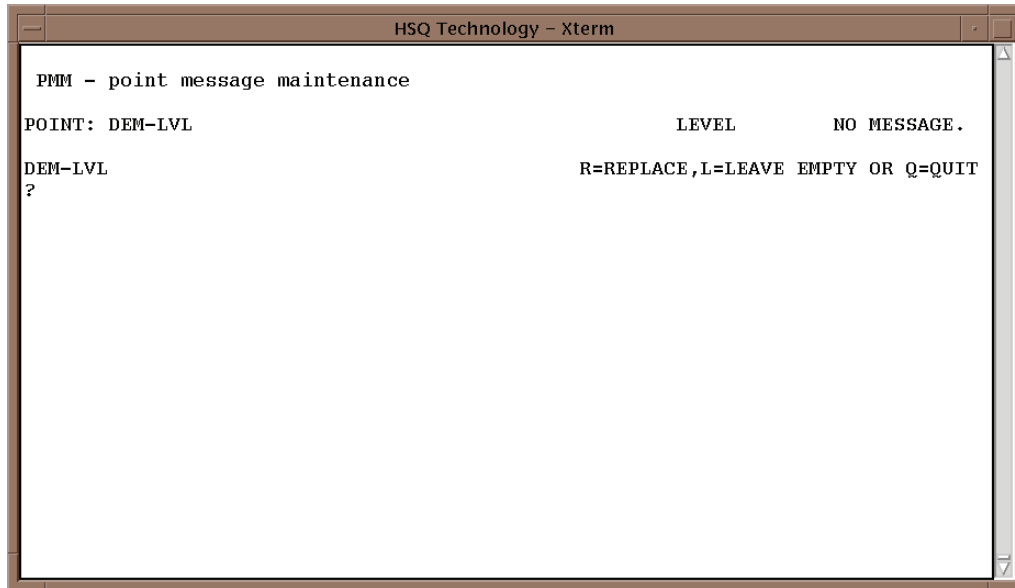


Figure 5-6. Blank Point Message Maintenance screen

R=REPLACE,L=LEAVE EMPTY OR Q=QUIT



FYI: Use **CHV — Change Value** to write a message to a text target.

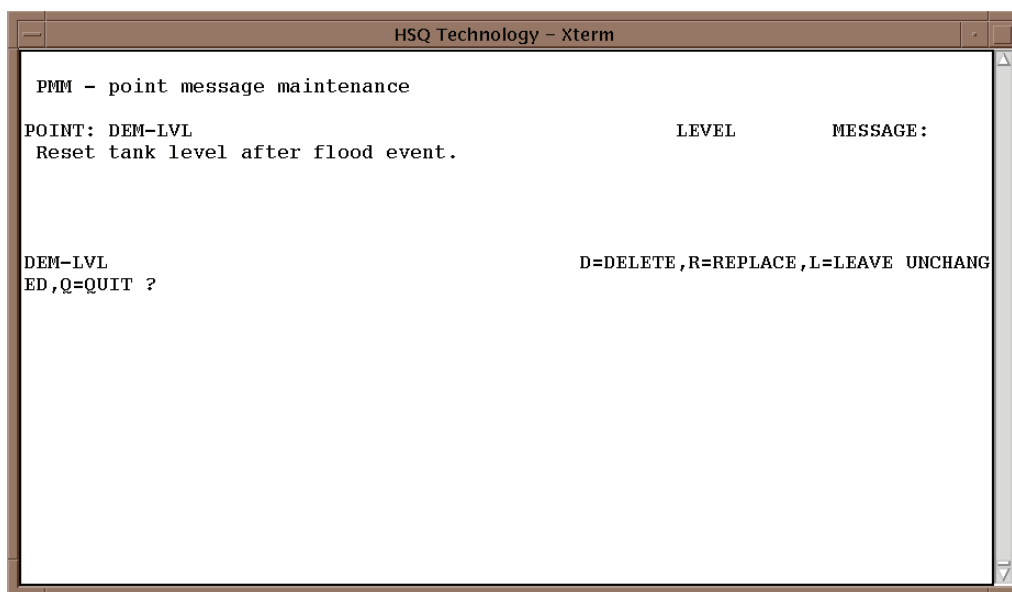


Figure 5-7. Point Message Maintenance with message screen

D=DELETE,R=REPLACE,LEAVE UNCHANGED,Q=QUIT ?

The acronym, point name, and current message (if any), display in one of the above prompts.

- ✧ <D> — (Delete) Erases the current message.
- ✧ <R> — (Replace) Replaces the current message or no message with a new message.
- ✧ <L> — (Leave Empty/Unchanged) — Leaves any existing or blank message unchanged.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits the program.

ENTER MESSAGE, (BLANK LINE TERMINATES INPUT)
Enter line 1 ?
Enter line 2 ?
Enter line 3 ?
Enter line 4 ?

This prompt appears when you select to replace the message. Enter the message using up to 60 characters per line on one to four lines. If editing a message, re-enter the lines that remain unchanged. Lines not re-entered are deleted. The first blank line or line 4 signals the end of the message.

5.6 | PSR — Privileged Start

This utility is only available to privileged users (i.e., those with an access level of eight or lower). See “[MISER Security](#)” on page 1-16 for details on access levels and privileged users.

If **PSR** is run to assert control/ownership of a point, it does so indefinitely or until the **REL** command is invoked.



FYI: REL — Release a Point requires system management privileges to access. It is described in the *MISER System Manual, Point Maintenance*.

PSR has priority over all other commands. When it is used, the system disregards current control and/or ownership, as well as point definition constraints and executes the command. In addition, **PSR** can assert control/ownership of the point. If control ownership is asserted, it must be released before other commands can be applied.

5.6.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **PSR** in the **Quick Menu** box. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.6.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Controls*, then *Privileged Start*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.6.3 | From the Command Line

Type **PSR** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.6.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

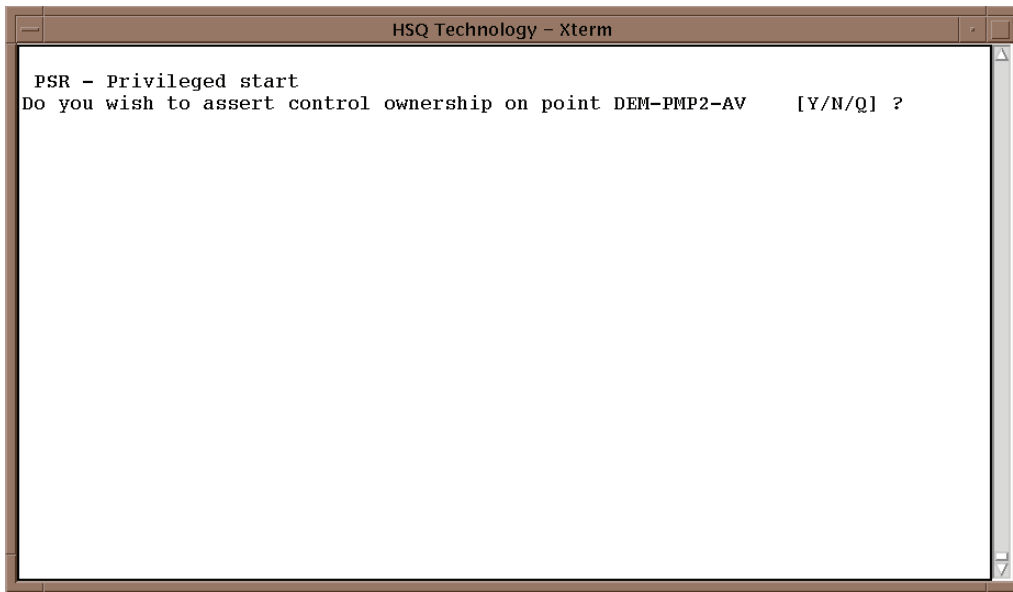


Figure 5-8. *Privileged Start screen*

Do you wish to assert control ownership on point	[Y/N/Q] ?
---------------------------------------------------------	------------------

In addition to starting and stopping the point, you can take control/ownership. Enter

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Takes control/ownership.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Does not take control/ownership. This is the default.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits without taking any action.

5.7 | PST —Privileged Stop

This utility is only available to privileged users (i.e., those with an access level of eight or lower). See “[MISER Security](#)” on page 1-16 for details on access levels and privileged users.

If **PST** is run to assert control/ownership of a point, it does so indefinitely or until the **REL** command is invoked.



FYI: REL — Release a Point requires system management privileges to access. It is described in the *MISER System Manual, Point Maintenance*.

PST has priority over all other commands. When it is used, the system disregards current control and/or ownership, as well as point definition constraints and executes the command. In addition, **PST** can assert control/ownership of the point. If control ownership is asserted, it must be released before other commands can be applied.

5.7.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the **XView Slide Window** and then type **PST** in the **Quick Menu** box. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.7.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Controls*, then *Privileged Stop*. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.7.3 | From the Command Line

Type **PST** and press <Return>. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.7.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

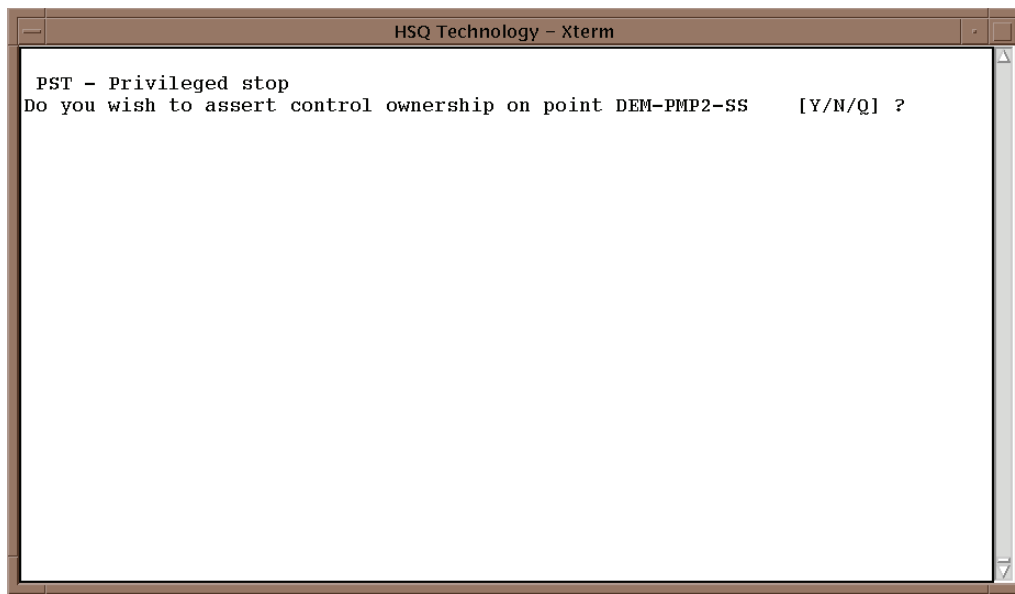


Figure 5-9. *Privileged Stop screen*

Do you wish to assert control ownership on point	[Y/N/Q] ?
---------------------------------------------------------	------------------

In addition to starting and stopping the point, you can take control/ownership. Enter

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Takes control/ownership.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Does not take control/ownership. This is the default.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits without taking any action.

5.8 | RAI — Raise Point

This utility controls points with the output subtype “RAILOW”. **RAI** can raise for a duration of up to 65,535 counts (or a maximum of 255 for 8-bit RTUs). Usually, a count is one tenth of a second and is an incremental decrease.

Analog Raise points use the output HI limit as the pulse length duration. If the point definition does not contain an output HI limit, MISER raises the point by one. For example, if the output HI limit is defined as 50 and Raise is selected, the point is raised for 5 seconds ($.1 \times 50$) without asking for a raise value.

5.8.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window*, then in the *Quick Menu* box type **RAI**. The *Quick Menu* box does not close when the Raise is carried out. Instead, the close box timer is reset so that you can re-issue the command without having to re-select the point target.

- ✧ Analog — Automatically raises the point by the output HI limit.
- ✧ Binary — Enter the pulse duration and click **[OK]**.

5.8.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Controls*, then *Raise Point*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.8.3 | From the Command Line

Type **RAI** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.8.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

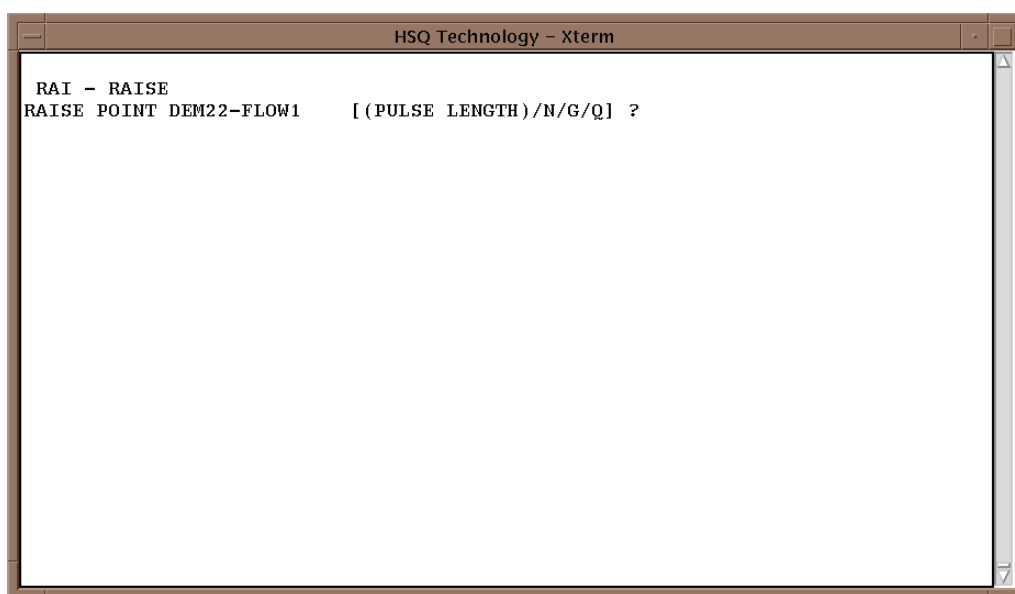


Figure 5-10. *Raise Point screen*

RAISE POINT

[(PULSE LENGTH)/N/G/Q] ?

If at least one match is found, the point acronym is displayed. Enter one of the following and press <Return>:

- ✧ <1-65535> — (PULSE LENGTH) Pulse duration; one pulse is a tenth of a second.
— or —
- ✧ <1-255> (applies only to 8-bit RTUs) — (PULSE LENGTH) Pulse duration; one pulse is a tenth of a second.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point. This is the default.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Pulses this and all subsequent points found by one.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits the program.

5.9 | SPT — Set Point Output

This utility changes the setpoint value for analog setpoints. The setpoint value is usually the desired value or ideal measurement for a particular point. Other MISER programs, especially those that refer to a setpoint, try to maintain the input value at the setpoint.

5.9.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window*, then in the *Quick Menu* box type **SPT**.

5.9.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Controls*, then *Set Point Output*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.9.3 | From the Command Line

Type **SPT** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.9.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

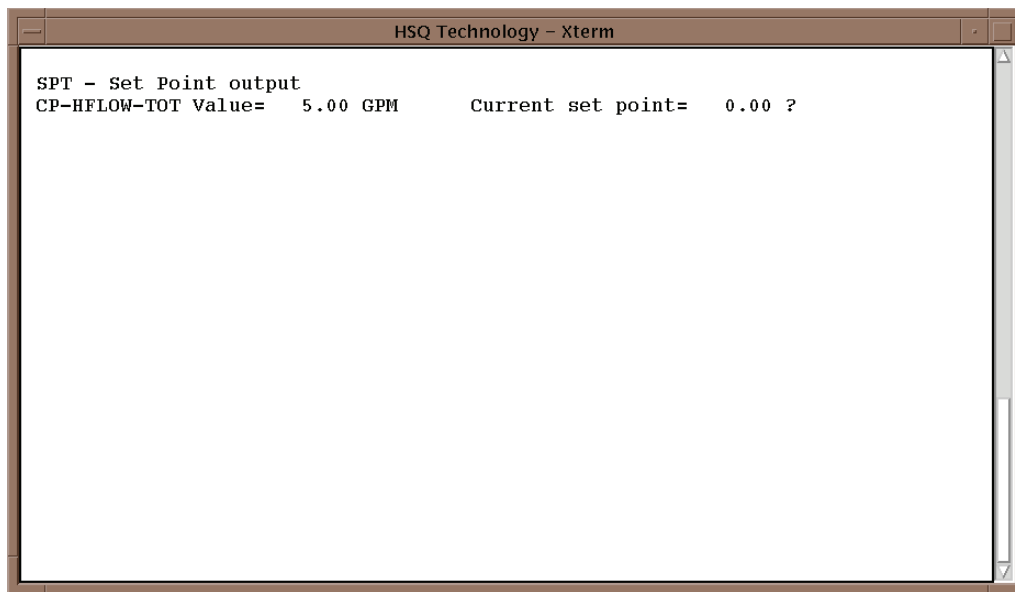


Figure 5-11. Raise Point screen

?

If at least one match is found, **SPT** displays the point acronym, current value, and current setpoint. To change the setpoint, enter a new value. The entry must be within the defined output limits for the point. Pressing <Return> displays the next point. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

5.10 | STP — Stop Point

This utility stops a started point. In a MISER system, the binary point status is a numeric value. Typically, one is ON and zero is OFF (these assignments can be reversed). The point definition determines how the status value should be interpreted. The relationship between the field device and this internal value depends on its physical wiring. Usually, zero indicates an open contact (i.e., off, low, down, etc.) and one indicates a closed contact (on, high, up, etc.).

Stopping the point commands equipment to take the equivalent of the OFF (zero) state.

5.10.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window*, then in the *Quick Menu* box select *STOP Ctrl+F11*. The word used to represent the stop control is the stop verb from the point definition. Refer to [Section 3](#), “Point Definitions” and “[DSP — Point Definition Display](#)” on page 4-2 for details.

Stop is only available if the point is currently “Started”.

5.10.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Control*, then *Stop Point*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.10.3 | From the Command Line

Type **STP** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.10.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

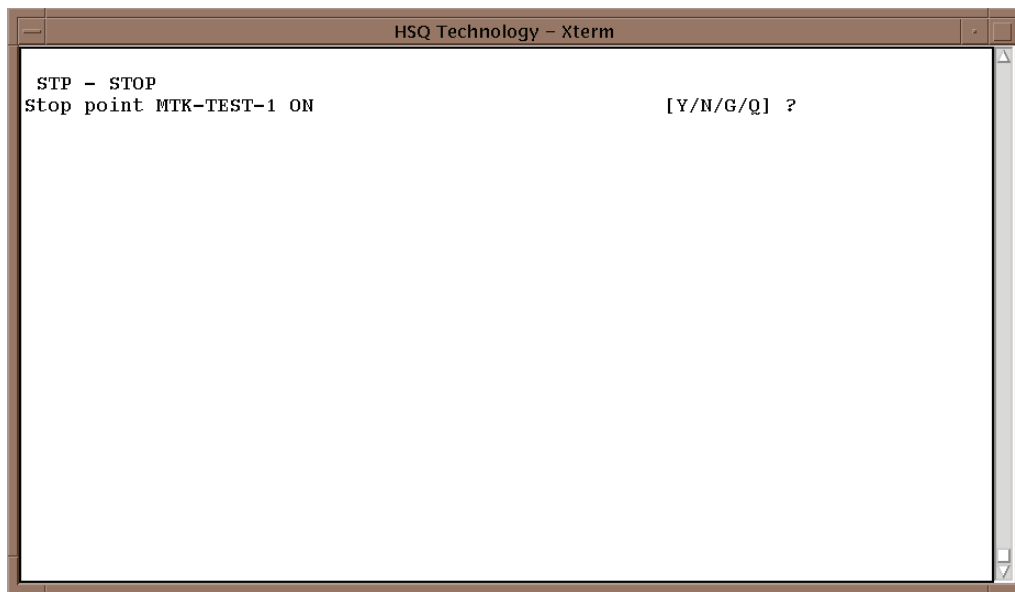


Figure 5-12. *Stop Point screen*

Stop point	ON
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[Y/N/G/Q] ?

If at least one match is found, the point acronym is displayed. The point status is included when the status is not normal. Enter one of the following and press <Return>:

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Stop the point. Afterward, a confirmation message is displayed and the next point found appears at the prompt.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point. This is the default.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Stops this and all subsequent points, without individual verification. After each action a confirmation message is displayed
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits the program.

5.11 | STR — Start Point

This utility starts a stopped point. In a MISER system, the binary point status is a numeric value. Typically, one is ON and zero is OFF (these assignments can be reversed). The point definition determines how the status value should be interpreted. The relationship between the field device and this internal value depends on its physical wiring. Usually, zero indicates an open contact (i.e., off, low, down, etc.) and one indicates a closed contact (on, high, up, etc.).

Starting the point commands equipment to take the equivalent of the ON (one) state.

5.11.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window*, then in the *Quick Menu* box select *START Ctrl+F10*. The word used to represent the start control is the start verb from the point definition. Refer to [Section 3](#), “Point Definitions” and “[DSP — Point Definition Display](#)” on page 4-2 for details.

Start is only available if the point is currently “Stopped”.

5.11.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Control*, then *Start Point*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.11.3 | From the Command Line

Type **STR** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.11.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

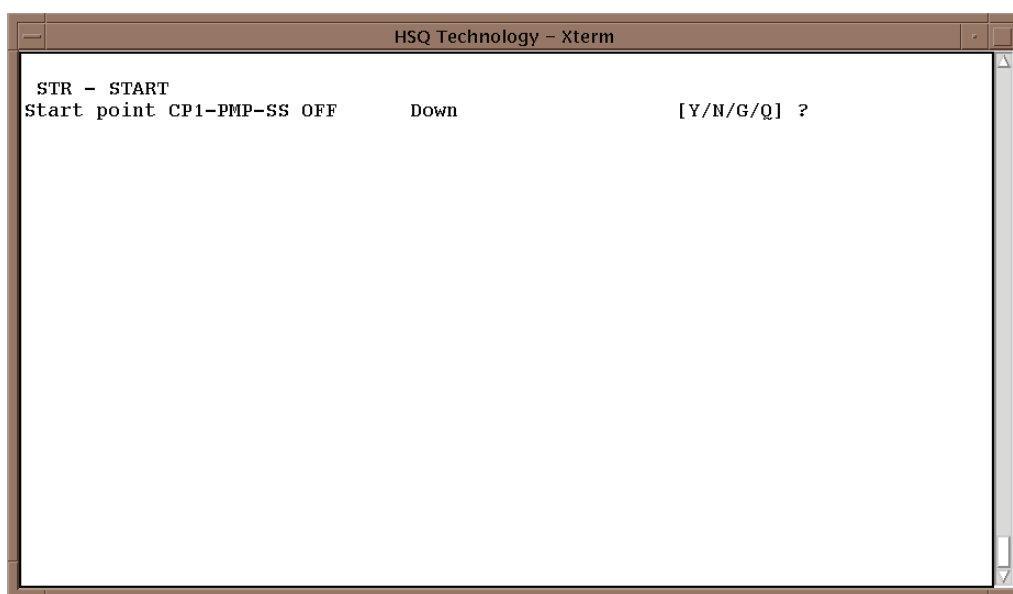


Figure 5-13. Start Point screen

Start point OFF

[Y/N/G/Q] ?

If at least one match is found, the point acronym is displayed. The point status is included when the status is not normal. Enter one of the following and press <Return>:

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Starts the point. Afterward, a confirmation message is displayed and the next point found appears at the prompt.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point. This is the default.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Starts this and all subsequent points, without individual verification. After each action a confirmation message is displayed
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits the program.

5.12 | SYN — Synchronize Database Value

This utility resets the count of Counter Input (CI) points. CI points used as flow points or demand points, count the number of pulses received during regular, timed intervals. Once an interval report is sent, the point may reset itself or continue to accumulate values.

5.12.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **SYN** in the **Quick Menu** box. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.12.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Control*, then *Synchronize Database Value*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.12.3 | From the Command Line

Type **SYN** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.12.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

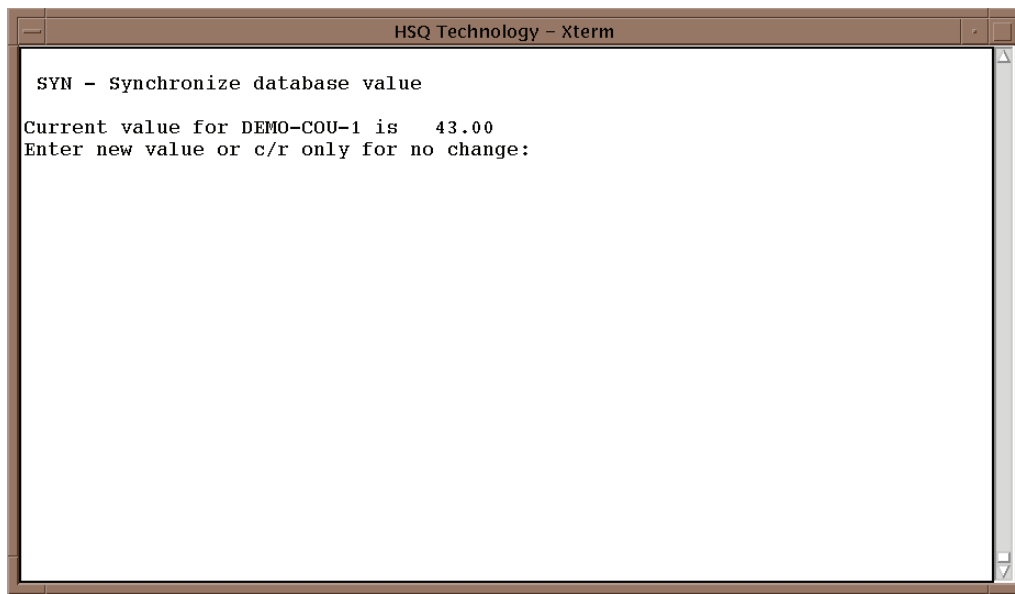


Figure 5-14. *Synchronize Database Value screen*

**Current value for (acronym) is (value
Enter new value or c/r only for no change:**

The current point value is displayed. If this value does not need to be changed, press <Return>. Otherwise, enter the new value and press <Return> to close the **Xterm** window and return control to XView.

5.13 | TAG — Point Tag Maintenance

The MISER system can accommodate three levels of tags: Special Condition, Hot Line, and Clearance. A point can be tagged up to eight times for each level (a total of 24 tags). Tags list a message and can prevent a point from being started or stopped. Tags have control/ownership priority (see “[Command Processing](#)” on page 1-18). When the tags are removed, control ownership is released.

Tags are commonly used as a safety tool. For example, a crew will be performing maintenance on equipment, an A-level tag is entered prior to the start of maintenance, stating the date on which the maintenance is scheduled. A B-level tag is applied once the work starts so that any equipment stopped by the maintenance crew cannot be started at an inappropriate time. A C-level tag is applied when it becomes mandatory that the equipment is not running. After the maintenance is complete, the personnel who placed the tags removes them.

Tags can be placed by operators whose level is equal to or higher than the points being tagged. They are removed by any operator whose access level is equal to or higher than that of the operator who placed the tags.

Each tag contains the operator username and security level taken from the login signature, the date and time of assignment, and the tag text (an optional message). Tag text displays only through **TAG**. For identification purposes, tags are assigned index numbers; one through eight for A tags, nine through sixteen for B tags, and seventeen through twenty-four for C tags.

- ✧ **A** — (Special Condition) Tags that setup a message, frequently a warning. They do not limit point operations. A tags are overridden by B and C tags.
- ✧ **B** — (Hot Line) Tags that limit operation to stop actions. They are overridden by C tags.
- ✧ **C** — (Clearance) Tags that mark a point as Out-of-Service. A point with C tags can be started or stopped only by **PST** and **PSR** commands.

In an **XView Slide Window**, data quality targets display a “**T**” if a point has been tagged. Analog and binary targets displayed with text can be setup to show the tag level (the highest tag level displays as the point control/ownership status).

5.13.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the **XView Slide Window** and then type **TAG** in the **Quick Menu** box. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.13.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Point Control*, then *Tag Point Maintenance*. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.13.3 | From the Command Line

Type **TAG** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

5.13.4 | Useful Qualifiers

The following qualifier combinations may be particularly helpful with the **TAG** command:

TAG /AL

This displays all tags for all points and all program **TAG** prompts. If a point has no tags, the Highest Tag field reads “**NONE**”. A question mark displays at the bottom of each screen. To display the next point, press <Return>. To quit, press <Q>.

TAG /AL/TD

Displays all tags for points with tags on a timed delay, omitting program prompts. If there is more data than can fit on one screen, the screen scrolls. Press <F1> to temporarily halt scrolling.

TAG /AL/FL=TAG.TXT

Outputs all tags for all points to the named file, **TAG.TXT**. If a point has no tags, the Highest Tag field reads “**NONE**”. This qualifier omits all prompts.

5.13.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

TAG(T), delete TAG(D), next point(N) OR quit(Q) ?

This prompt displays with the point acronym, name, stop/start verb, current state, highest tag level, and all existing tags. Enter one of the following and press <Return>:

✧ <T> — (TAG) Tags a point. Additional prompts display:

Enter TAG level:

SPECIAL CONDITION(information only, OPEN & CLOSE allowed) (A)

HOT LINE ORDER(OPEN only allowed) (B)

CLEARANCE (no operation allowed) (C)

Which ?

To return to the Tag or Quit prompt, press <Return>. Otherwise, enter <A>, , or <C>.

Enter (level) TAG text:

Using up to 24 characters, enter the tag text. After the entry, the index number, operator identification, and time/date are added automatically and the cursor returns to the Tag or Quit prompt.

- ✧ <D> — (Delete) Deletes a tag. One additional prompt displays:

TAG index number to delete (1-24) ?

To return to the Tag or Quit prompt, press <Return>. Otherwise, enter the index number for the tag to be deleted. Delete tags in any order. Afterward, the point's remaining tags are displayed and the cursor returns to the Tag or Quit prompt.

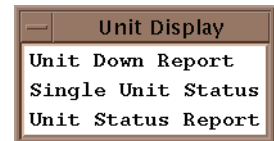
- ✧ <N> — (Next) Skips to the next point.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits the program.

SECTION 6

UNIT DISPLAY

Unit Display utilities are used to prepare remote status reports. The Unit Display utilities are:

- ✧ [DWN — Unit Down Report](#)
- ✧ [SUS — Single Unit Status](#)
- ✧ [USR — Unit Status Report](#)



6.1 | DWN — Unit Down Report

This utility reports on all field units whose current status is down. The report is organized by unit address and includes the unit name. **DWN** can also search for down units by unit address or acronym if points have been defined for field units.

6.1.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **DWN** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report displays in an *Xterm* window.

6.1.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Unit Display*, then *Unit Down Report*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

6.1.3 | From the Command Line

Type **DWN** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and displays the report for all units. To display the report for fewer than all of the units, enter **DWN** plus the unit address or acronym and search, continuation, and output qualifiers at the command line.

6.1.4 | Xterm Prompts

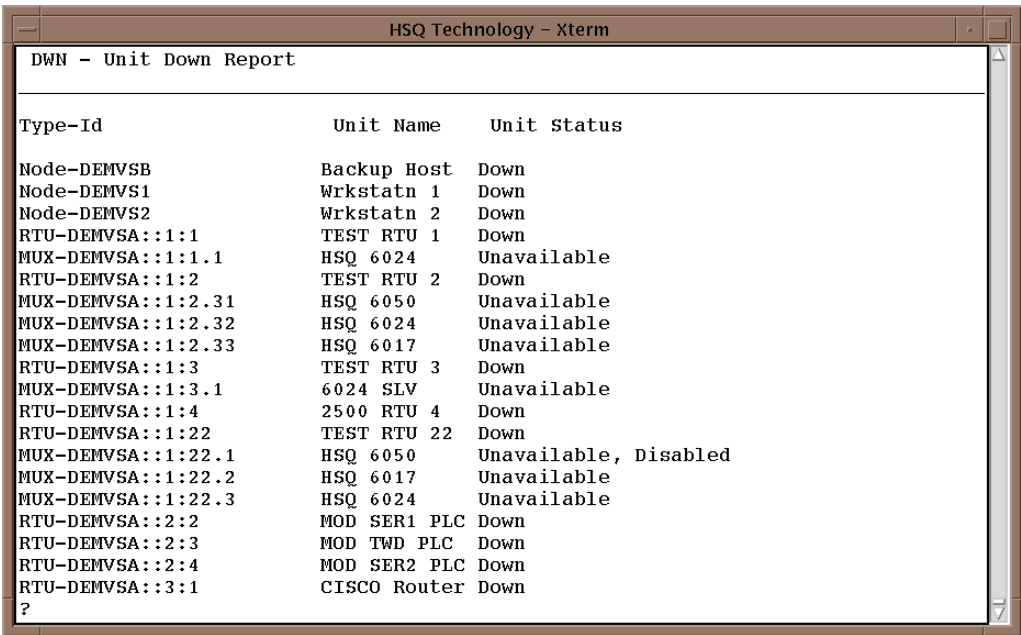


Figure 6-1. Unit Down Report screen

?

When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty down points is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the *Xterm* window and returns control to XView.

6.2 | SUS — Single Unit Status

This utility reports the current communications status for a single field unit. The report shows whether the field unit is being initialized, blocked, disabled, up, down, unavailable, etc. It includes the unit address followed by the unit name. The unit status may consist of more than one status word. Refer to “[USR — Unit Status Report](#)” on page 6-6 for status definitions.

6.2.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **SUS** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report displays in an *Xterm* window.

6.2.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Unit Display*, then *Single Unit Status*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

6.2.3 | From the Command Line

Type **SUS** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and displays the report for all units.

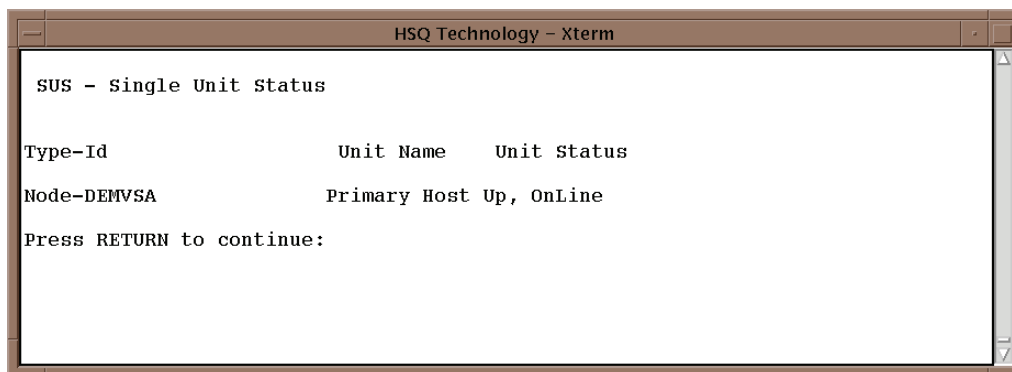


Figure 6-2. *Single Unit Status screen*

To display the report for a single unit, enter **SUS** plus the unit address or acronym and search, continuation, and output qualifiers at the command line.

6.2.4 | Xterm Prompts

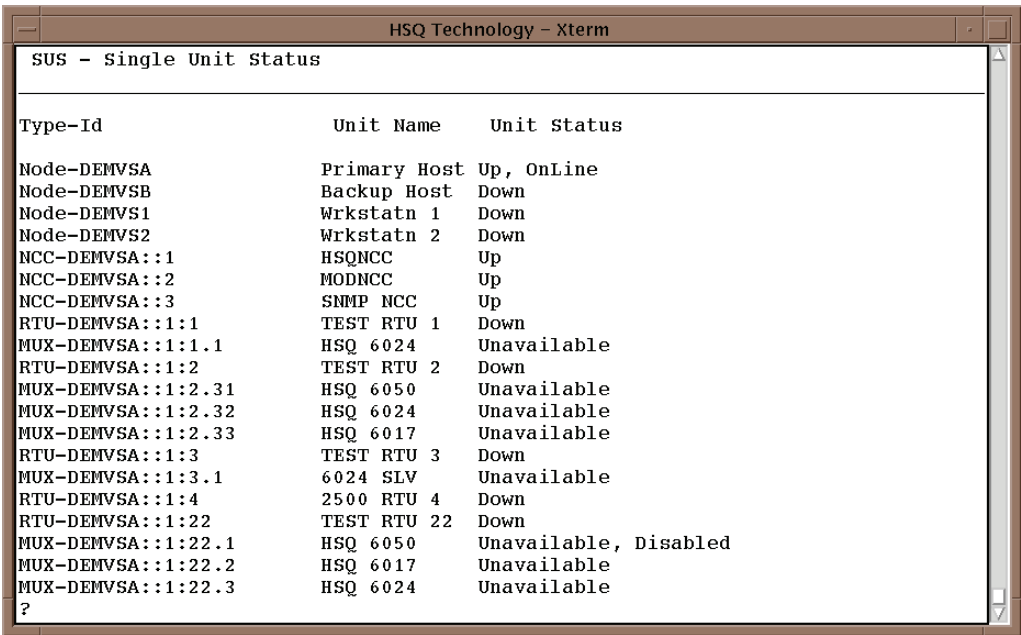


Figure 6-3. Single Unit Status, All Units screen

?

When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty down points is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

6.3 | USR — Unit Status Report

This utility shows the current communications status for one or more field units. The report is organized by unit address and provides the current status for the unit requested and all units connected through it. The status may consist of more than one status word. Status definitions are:

- ✧ Awaiting EOI — Being initialized; RTU performing Read All
- ✧ Blocked — Blocked at next higher field unit
- ✧ Disabled — Disabled by operator
- ✧ Down — Not functioning normally
- ✧ OffLine — Communications switch in OffLine position
- ✧ Output Disabled — Digital outputs switch in the Disable position
- ✧ Stand-Alone Commanded — Stand-alone was commanded by the operator
- ✧ Stand-Alone Switched — Stand-alone switch in the Forced position
- ✧ Unavailable — Next higher field unit down
- ✧ Up — Initialized and communicating successfully

6.3.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the **XView Slide Window** and then type **USR** in the **Quick Menu** box. The report displays in an **Xterm** window.

6.3.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Unit Display*, then *Unit Status Report*. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

6.3.3 | From the Command Line

Type **USR** and press <Return>. An **Xterm** window opens and displays the report for all units. To display the report for fewer than all of the units, enter **USR** plus the unit address or acronym and search, continuation, and output qualifiers at the command line.

6.3.4 | Xterm Prompts

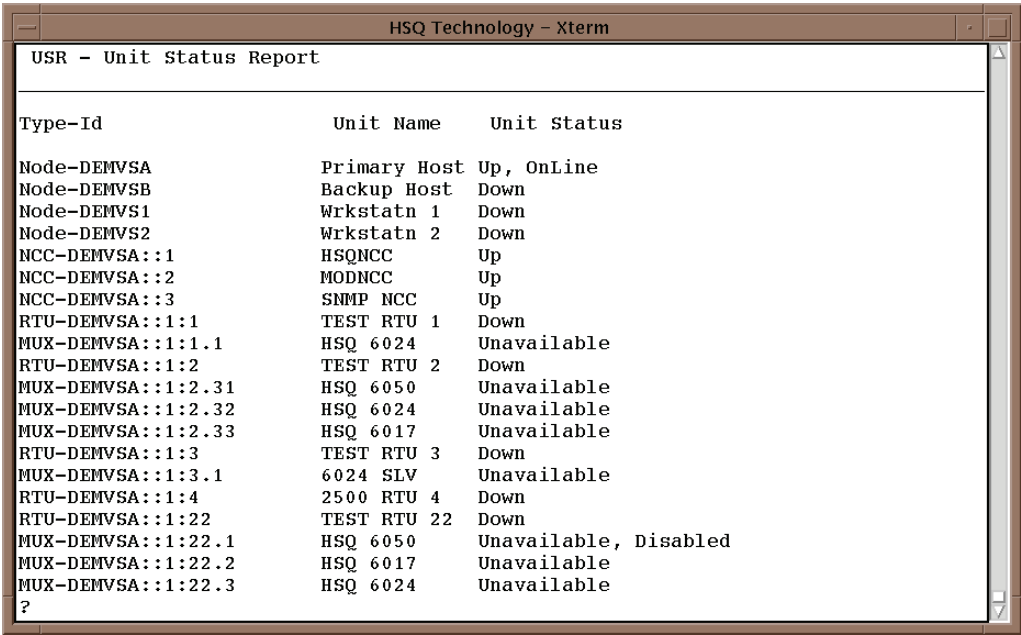


Figure 6-4. Unit Status Report screen

?

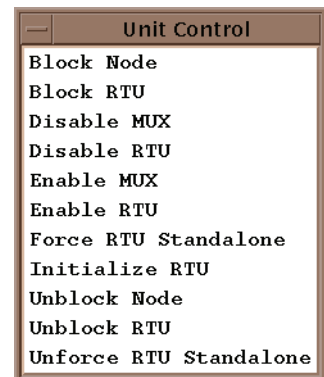
When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty down points is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the *Xterm* window and returns control to XView.

SECTION 7

UNIT CONTROL

Some of the points defined in the MISER system represent Nodes, RTUs, etc. They are controlled through the use of the Unit Control utilities:

- ✧ [BKN — Block Node](#)
- ✧ [BKR — Block RTU](#)
- ✧ [DIM — Disable MUX](#)
- ✧ [DRT — Disable RTU](#)
- ✧ [ENM — Enable MUX](#)
- ✧ [ERT — Enable RTU](#)
- ✧ [FSA — Force RTU Standalone](#)
- ✧ [INR — Initialize RTU](#)
- ✧ [UBN — Unblock Node](#)
- ✧ [UBR — Unblock RTU](#)
- ✧ [UFS — Unforce RTU Standalone](#)



7.1 | BKN — Block Node

This utility is designed to be issued from one node to another. This command cannot be issued to the node that is currently active or to a node that is redundant to the node that is active. When you block a node, other nodes on the system cannot communicate with it. Once a node is blocked, it must be unblocked before communications can resume, with one exception. If a Host computer is blocked and then rebooted, it will automatically be unblocked.

7.1.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **BKN** in the *Quick Menu* box. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.1.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Unit Control*, then *Block Node*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.1.3 | From the Command Line

Type **BKN** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.1.4 | Xterm Prompts

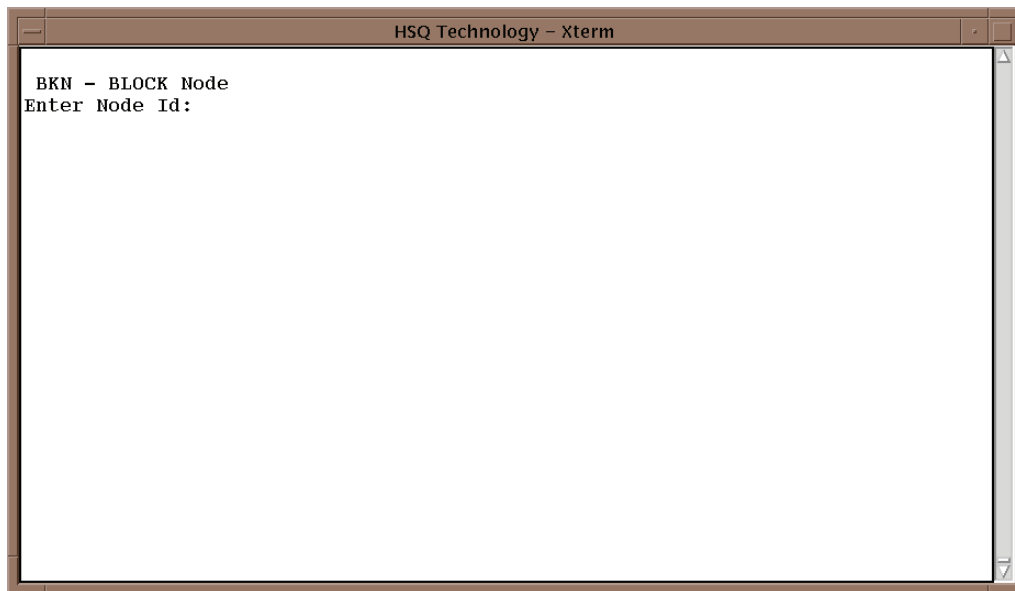


Figure 7-1. *Block Node screen*

Enter Node Id:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Enter a Node name (Unit ID), unit address, or the unit status acronym (if one has been defined). When unit status acronyms are used, a partial acronym with qualifiers or wildcards can be entered. However, use of the unit status acronym limits **BKN** to considering only those nodes with defined acronyms. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

7.2 | BKR — Block RTU

This utility blocks RTUs and other field units. Use **BKR** when communication with field units is unwanted. When an RTU is blocked, the NCC rejects all communications addressed to and originating from that unit. Control commands are not transmitted and COS reports are not accepted.

7.2.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **BKR** in the **Quick Menu** box. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.2.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Unit Control*, then *Block RTU*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.2.3 | From the Command Line

Type **BKR** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.2.4 | Xterm Prompts

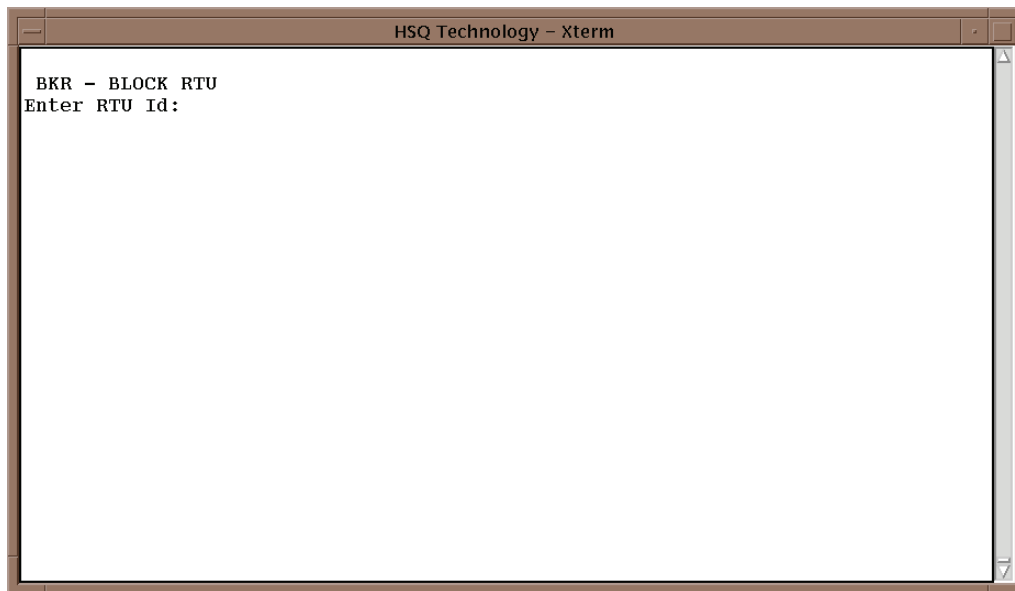


Figure 7-2. *Block RTU screen*

Enter RTU Id:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Enter an RTU unit address or the unit status acronym (if one has been defined). When unit status acronyms are used, a partial acronym with qualifiers or wildcards can be entered. However, use of the unit status acronym limits **BKR** to considering only those RTUs with defined acronyms. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

7.3 | DIM — Disable MUX

This utility disables HSQ Multiplexer Units (MUXs). MUXs communicate with the MISER system through an HSQ RTU. When a MUX is disabled, none of its points can be controlled and the RTU does not send it any commands. The RTU also does not include this unit in reports sent to the Host computer.



FYI: The **DIM** command is only pertinent to HSQ field units.

7.3.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **DIM** in the *Quick Menu* box. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.3.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Unit Control*, then *Disable MUX*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.3.3 | From the Command Line

Type **DIM** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.3.4 | Xterm Prompts

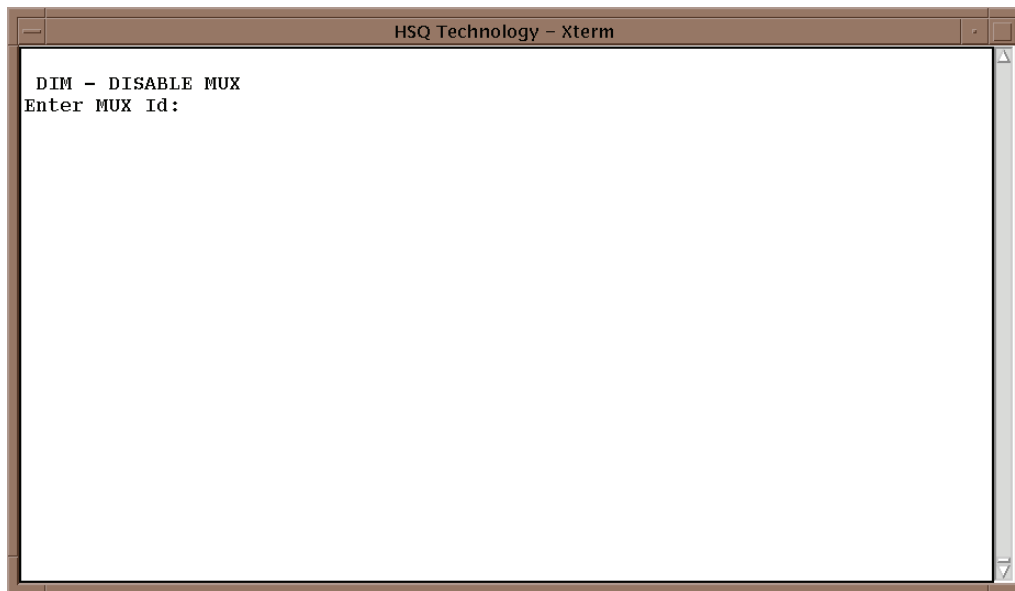


Figure 7-3. *Disable MUX screen*

Enter MUX Id:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Enter a MUX unit address or the unit status acronym (if one has been defined). When unit status acronyms are used, a partial acronym with qualifiers or wildcards can be entered. However, use of the unit status acronym limits **DIM** to considering only those MUXs with defined acronyms. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

7.4 | DRT — Disable RTU

This utility disables RTUs. When an RTU is disabled, it stops sending COS reports to the Host computer. Likewise, the Host rejects all commands addressed to it. However while disabled, the RTU can go into Stand-Alone mode.



FYI: The **DRT** command is only pertinent to HSQ field units.

7.4.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the **XView Slide Window** and then type **DRT** in the **Quick Menu** box. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.4.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Unit Control*, then *Disable RTU*. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.4.3 | From the Command Line

Type **DRT** and press <Return>. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.4.4 | Xterm Prompts

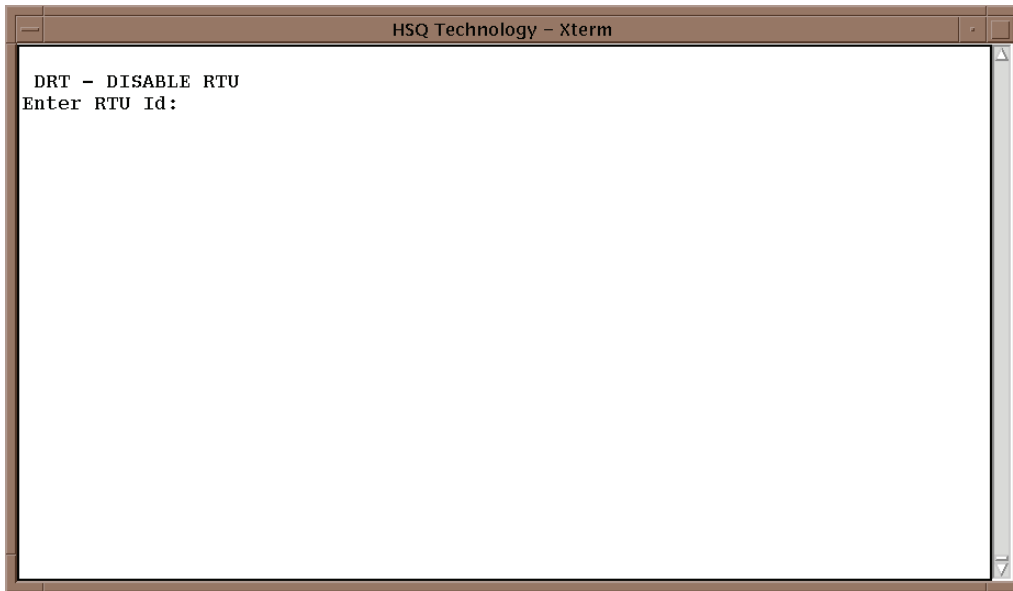


Figure 7-4. *Disable RTU screen*

Enter RTU Id:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Enter a RTU unit address or the unit status acronym (if one has been defined). When unit status acronyms are used, a partial acronym with qualifiers or wildcards can be entered. However, use of the unit status acronym limits **DRT** to considering only those RTUs with defined acronyms. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

7.5 | ENM — Enable MUX

This utility enables HSQ Multiplexer Units (MUXs). MUXs communicate with the MISER system through an HSQ RTU. When a MUX is enabled, point control communication and COS reporting is possible.



FYI: The **ENM** command is only pertinent to HSQ field units.

7.5.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the **XView Slide Window** and then type **ENM** in the **Quick Menu** box. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.5.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Unit Control*, then *Enable MUX*. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.5.3 | From the Command Line

Type **ENM** and press <Return>. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.5.4 | Xterm Prompts

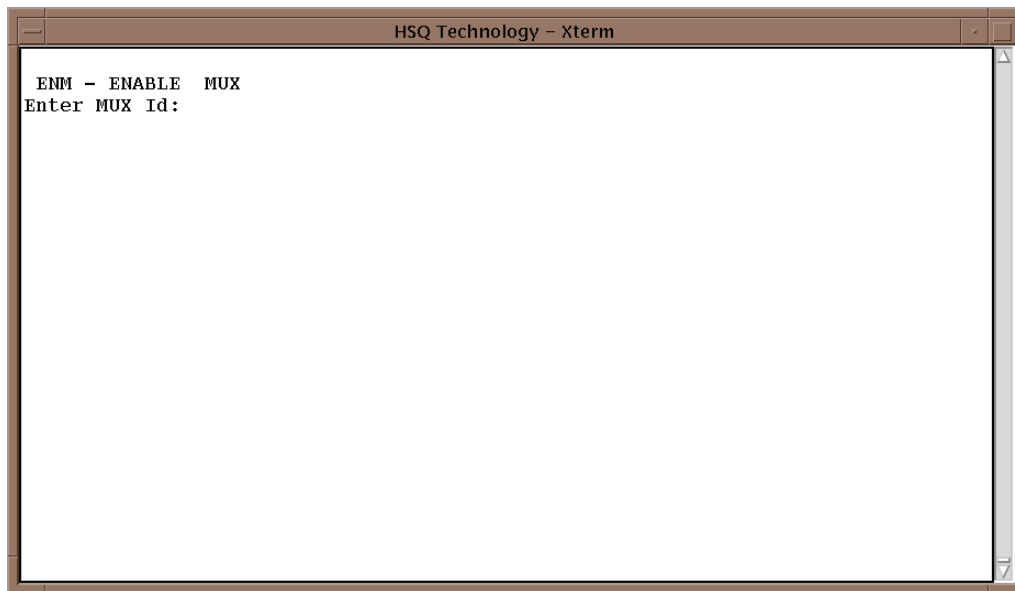


Figure 7-5. *Enable MUX screen*

Enter MUX Id:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Enter a MUX unit address or the unit status acronym (if one has been defined). When unit status acronyms are used, a partial acronym with qualifiers or wildcards can be entered. However, use of the unit status acronym limits **ENM** to considering only those MUXs with defined acronyms. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

7.6 | ERT — Enable RTU

This utility enables RTUs. When an RTU is enabled, it can receive point control communications and send COS reports to the Host computer. If the RTU is blocked, it must be unblocked before it can be enabled (see, “[UBR — Unblock RTU](#)” on page 7-20 for more information).



FYI: The **ERT** command is only pertinent to HSQ field units.

7.6.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **ERT** in the *Quick Menu* box. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.6.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Unit Control*, then *Enable RTU*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.6.3 | From the Command Line

Type **ERT** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.6.4 | Xterm Prompts

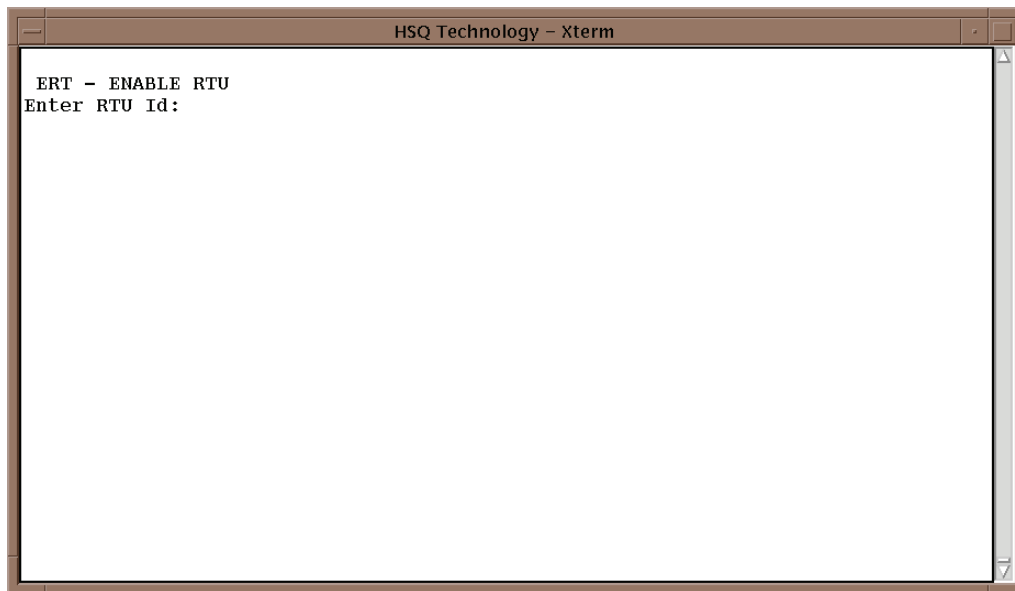


Figure 7-6. *Enable RTU screen*

Enter RTU Id:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Enter a RTU unit address or the unit status acronym (if one has been defined). When unit status acronyms are used, a partial acronym with qualifiers or wildcards can be entered. However, use of the unit status acronym limits **DRT** to considering only those RTUs with defined acronyms. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

7.7 | FSA — Force RTU Standalone

This utility forces an HSQ RTU into Stand-Alone mode. In order for **FSA** to work, the Stand-Alone switch on the RTU control panel must be set to *Auto*. When an RTU is in Stand-Alone mode, communications with the Host computer are interrupted.



FYI: The **FSA** command is only pertinent to HSQ field units.

7.7.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the **XView Slide Window** and then type **FSA** in the **Quick Menu** box. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.7.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Unit Control*, then *Force RTU Standalone*. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.7.3 | From the Command Line

Type **FSA** and press <Return>. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.7.4 | Xterm Prompts

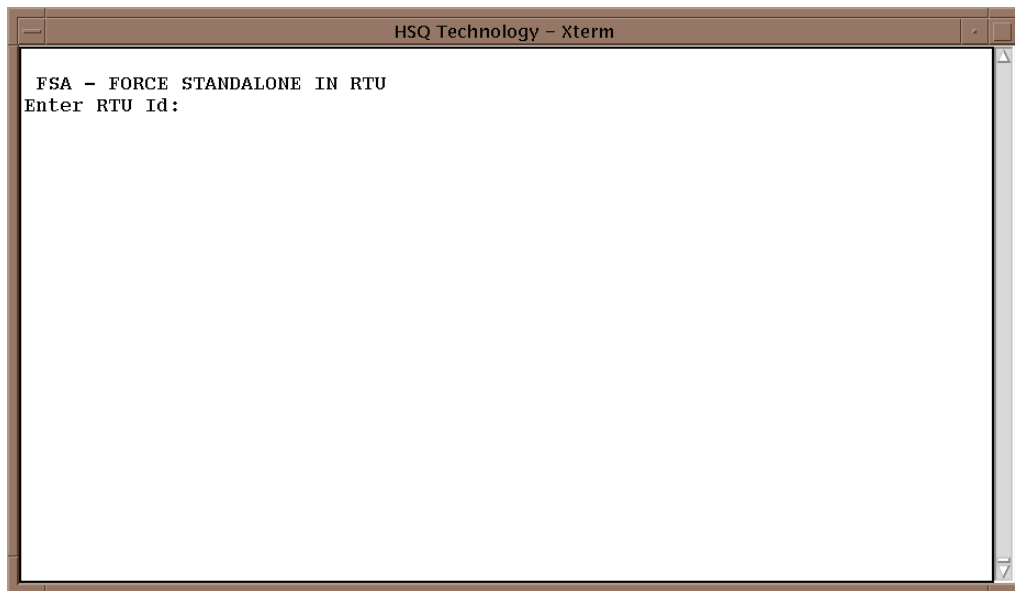


Figure 7-7. Force RTU Standalone screen

Enter RTU Id:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Enter a RTU unit address or the unit status acronym (if one has been defined). When unit status acronyms are used, a partial acronym with qualifiers or wildcards can be entered. However, use of the unit status acronym limits **FSA** to considering only those RTUs with defined acronyms. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

7.8 | INR — Initialize RTU

This utility initializes RTUs, PLCs, and other field units. When the MISER system is started, field units are automatically initialized. However, when performing diagnostics or otherwise maintaining the system, you may need to separately initialize a specific unit.

When **INR** begins, it pulls the field unit down. Initialization starts several seconds later with verification of the current time, current date, holiday dates, current season, throttle settings, and point data.

7.8.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the **XView Slide Window** and then type **INR** in the **Quick Menu** box. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.8.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Unit Control*, then *Initialize RTU*. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.8.3 | From the Command Line

Type **INR** and press <Return>. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.8.4 | Xterm Prompts



Figure 7-8. *Initialize RTU screen*

Enter RTU Id:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Enter an RTU unit address or the unit status acronym (if one has been defined). When unit status acronyms are used, a partial acronym with qualifiers or wildcards can be entered. However, use of the unit status acronym limits **INR** to considering only those RTUs with defined acronyms. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

7.9 | UBN — Unblock Node

This utility is designed to be issued from one node to another. This command cannot be issued to the node that is currently active or to a node that is redundant to the node that is active. When a node is unblocked it resumes communications. If a Host computer is blocked and then rebooted, it will automatically be unblocked.

7.9.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **UBN** in the *Quick Menu* box. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.9.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Unit Control*, then *Unblock Node*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.9.3 | From the Command Line

Type **UBN** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.9.4 | Xterm Prompts

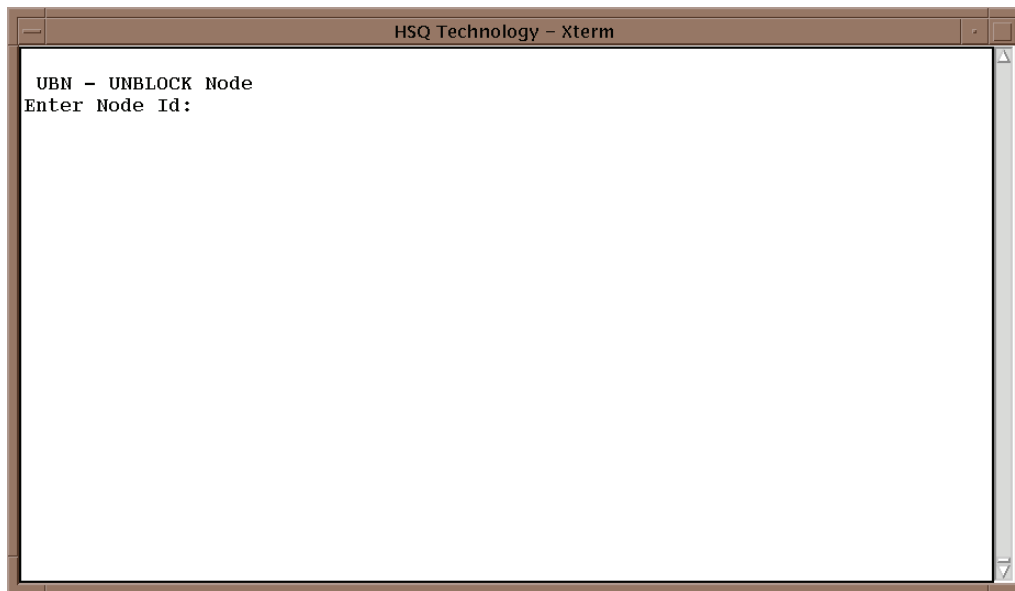


Figure 7-9. Unblock Node screen

Enter Node Id:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Enter a Node name (Unit ID), unit address, or the unit status acronym (if one has been defined). When unit status acronyms are used, a partial acronym with qualifiers or wildcards can be entered. However, use of the unit status acronym limits **UBN** to considering only those nodes with defined acronyms. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

7.10 | UBR — Unblock RTU

This utility unblocks RTUs and other field units. When an RTU is unblocked, it allows the NCC to transmit commands and other data to and from that RTU. In order for an RTU to be enabled, it must first be unblocked (run **UBR** then **ERT**).

7.10.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **UBR** in the **Quick Menu** box. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.10.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Unit Control*, then *Unblock RTU*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.10.3 | From the Command Line

Type **UBR** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.10.4 | Xterm Prompts

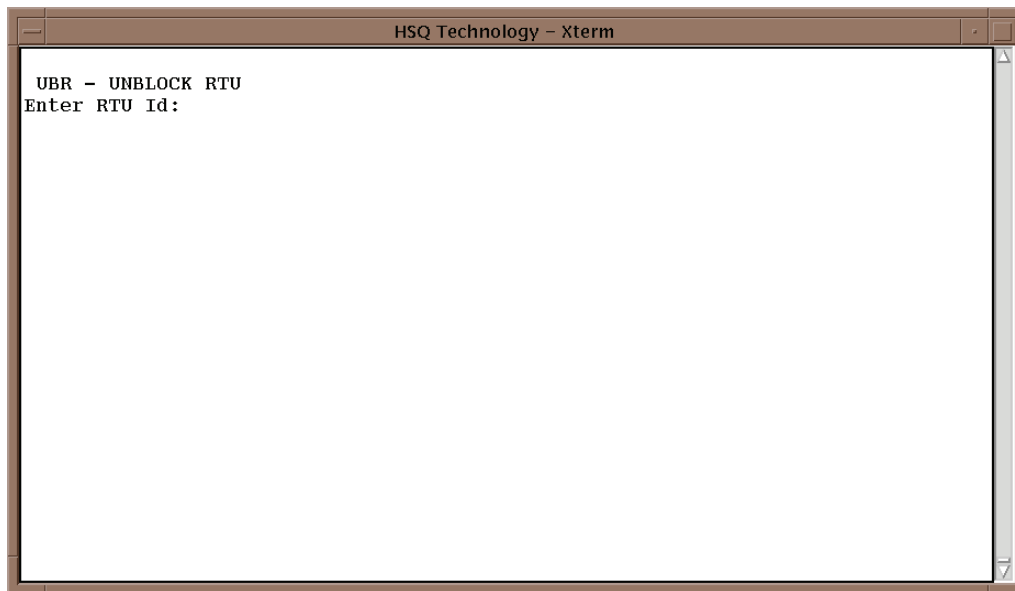


Figure 7-10. Unblock RTU screen

Enter RTU Id:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Enter an RTU unit address or the unit status acronym (if one has been defined). When unit status acronyms are used, a partial acronym with qualifiers or wildcards can be entered. However, use of the unit status acronym limits **BKR** to considering only those RTUs with defined acronyms. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

7.11 | UFS — Unforce RTU Standalone

This utility returns an HSQ RTU to the control of the Host computer. In order for **UFS** to work, the Stand-Alone switch on the RTU control panel must be set to *Auto*. As soon as Stand-Alone is reversed, the normal data link resumes.



FYI: The **UFS** command is only pertinent to HSQ field units.

7.11.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the **XView Slide Window** and then type **UFS** in the **Quick Menu** box. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.11.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Unit Control*, then *Unforce RTU Standalone*. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.11.3 | From the Command Line

Type **UFS** and press <Return>. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

7.11.4 | Xterm Prompts



Figure 7-11. *Unforce RTU Standalone screen*

Enter RTU Id:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Enter a RTU unit address or the unit status acronym (if one has been defined). When unit status acronyms are used, a partial acronym with qualifiers or wildcards can be entered. However, use of the unit status acronym limits **UFS** to considering only those RTUs with defined acronyms. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

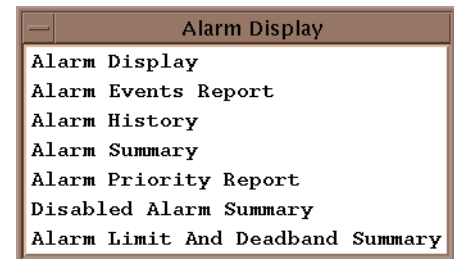
If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

SECTION 8

ALARM DISPLAY

Alarm Display programs provide reports on current and past alarms. The available Alarm Display utilities are:

- ✧ [ALE — Alarm Events Report](#)
- ✧ [ALH — Alarm History](#)
- ✧ [ALS — Alarm Summary](#)
- ✧ [ARP — Alarm Priority Report](#)
- ✧ [DAS — Disabled Alarm Summary](#)
- ✧ [LDS — Alarm Limit and Deadband Summary](#)



8.1 | ALE — Alarm Events Report

This utility generates a report on the alarms recorded in a single day. You can include one or more points. Each report is organized by time and acronym and lists the point name, point status or value in engineering units, the alarm type, and data quality.

8.1.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **ALE** in the **Quick Menu** box. The report displays in an *Xterm* window.

At the “**Acronym :**” prompt press <Return>, then follow the steps below.

8.1.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Display*, then *Alarm Event Report*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

8.1.3 | From the Command Line

Type **ALE** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

8.1.4 | Xterm Prompts

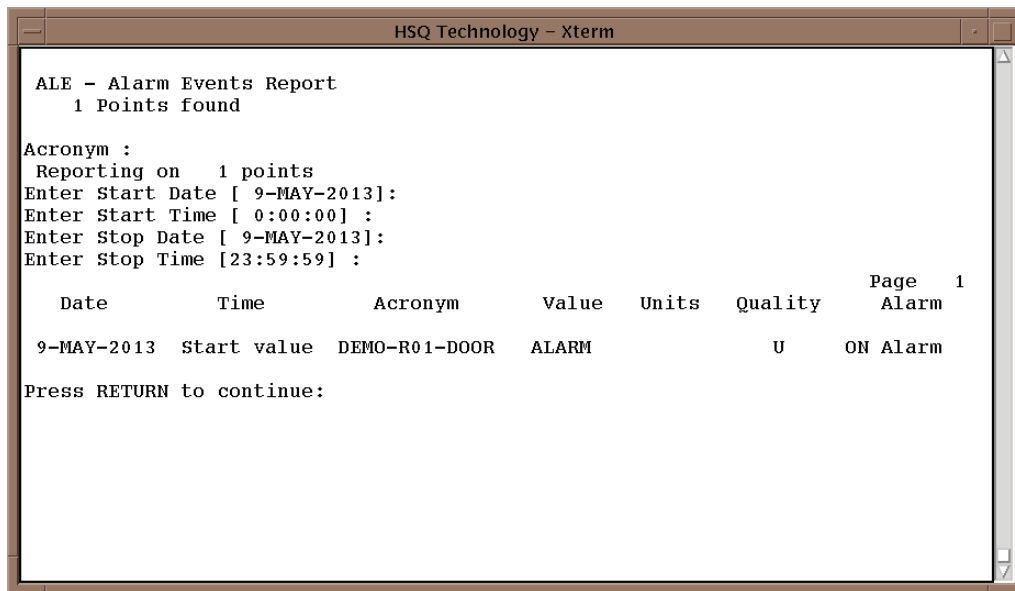


Figure 8-1. Alarm Events Report screen

Enter Acronym :

Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program (unless you are using the **Quick Menu** box). To continue, enter an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers (not necessary if selecting an individual target). If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window. Otherwise, **ALE** displays the number of matching points.

Acronym :

Because less than all the points were selected, this prompt displays and repeats. To include additional points, enter an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers.

Enter Start Date [DD-MMM-YYYY] :

The previous day is the default. To begin the report with that day, press <Return>.

Enter Start Time [0:00:00] :

The first second of the report date is the default start time. To begin the report with this time, press <Return>. In the report, the default time displays as 00:00:00.

To begin with another time, enter the exact hour, minute, and second. Empty fields to the right of the last digit are interpreted as zero.



FYI: MISER uses a 24-hour clock, each unit of time should be a two digit number. If any part of the time is listed as a single digit, the program adds a leading zero.

Enter Stop Date [DD-MMM-YYYY] :

The previous day is the default. To end the report with that day, press <Return>.

Enter Stop Time [23:59:59]

The last second of the report date is the default stop time. To accept the default, press <Return>. Otherwise, enter an ending time in the same manner as the starting time.

After this prompt, **ALE** prepares the report. Twenty lines per screen are displayed, when there is more information than can display on one screen, a question mark prompt appears.

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To display subsequent portions of the report, press <Return>. To exit enter <Q> and <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

8.2 | ALH — Alarm History

When a point goes into alarm, the MISER alarm processor copies the pertinent data to a special log. The **ALH** report lists the last 1,024 alarms in chronological order, with the most recent alarm at the top. Included are the time and date of the alarm, point acronym and name, the point value in engineering units or the point status, and the alarm type from the alarm message.

8.2.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the *XView Alarm Window* and then type **ALH** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report for that individual point displays in an *Xterm* window.

8.2.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **ALH** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report for that individual point displays in an *Xterm* window.

8.2.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Display*, then *Alarm History*. A report of all points displays in an *Xterm* window.

8.2.4 | From the Command Line

Type **ALH** and press <Return>. On the command line, you can also enter an acronym or partial acronym with wildcards in order to limit the return. A report of all points displays in an *Xterm* window.

8.2.5 | Xterm Prompts

TIME	DATE	ACRONYM	NAME	VALUE	ALARM
8:59:06.137	10-MAY-13	PWR-STa	PWR SW STS	UP	ACKnowledge
8:54:33.324	10-MAY-13	PWR-STa	PWR SW STS	UP	Normal
8:54:02.818	10-MAY-13	PWR-STa	PWR SW STS	DOWN	ON Alarm
15:05:04.350	6-MAY-13	DEM22-FLOW1	FLOW	42.25 MGD	ACKnowledge
13:39:47.938	6-MAY-13	CP-TANK-LVL		75.00 % FULL	ACKnowledge
10:23:45.933	26-APR-13	OAK-TNK3-LEV	TEST	-0.0 FEET	ACKnowledge
10:23:45.928	26-APR-13	OAK-TNK1-LEV	TEST	0.0 CM	ACKnowledge
13:14:49.756	25-APR-13	DEM-Z1-ALM	ZONE ALM	NORMAL	ACKnowledge
13:14:45.888	25-APR-13	DEM-Z1-ALM	ZONE ALM	NORMAL	Normal
13:14:35.115	25-APR-13	DEM-Z1-ALM	ZONE ALM	ALARM	ACKnowledge
11:49:14.808	25-APR-13	DEM-Z1-ALM	ZONE ALM	ALARM	ON Alarm
11:49:11.993	25-APR-13	DEM-Z1-ALM	ZONE ALM	ALARM	ON Alarm
11:46:10.802	25-APR-13	DEM-Z1-ALM	ZONE ALM	NORMAL	ACKnowledge
11:46:08.369	25-APR-13	DEM-Z1-ALM	ZONE ALM	NORMAL	ACKnowledge
11:45:49.040	25-APR-13	DEM-Z1-ALM	ZONE ALM	NORMAL	Normal
11:44:22.038	25-APR-13	DEM-Z1-ALM	ZONE ALM	ALARM	ON Alarm
11:44:19.104	25-APR-13	DEM-Z1-ALM	ZONE ALM	ALARM	ON Alarm
11:43:55.668	25-APR-13	DEM-Z1-ALM	ZONE ALM	NORMAL	ACKnowledge
11:43:50.561	25-APR-13	DEM-Z1-ALM	ZONE ALM	NORMAL	Normal
?					

Figure 8-2. Alarm History screen

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When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty points is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. To exit enter <Q> and <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

8.3 | ALS — Alarm Summary

This utility produces a summary of current alarms organized by acronym. Each alarm, written on a separate line, includes the current point value in engineering units or the current status, the alarm message which displays the alarm type, and the acknowledge status.

8.3.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the *XView Alarm Window* and then type **ALS** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report for that individual point displays in an *Xterm* window.

8.3.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **ALS** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report for that individual point displays in an *Xterm* window.

8.3.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Display*, then *Alarm Summary*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

8.3.4 | From the Command Line

Type **ALS** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

8.3.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target or alarm line.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

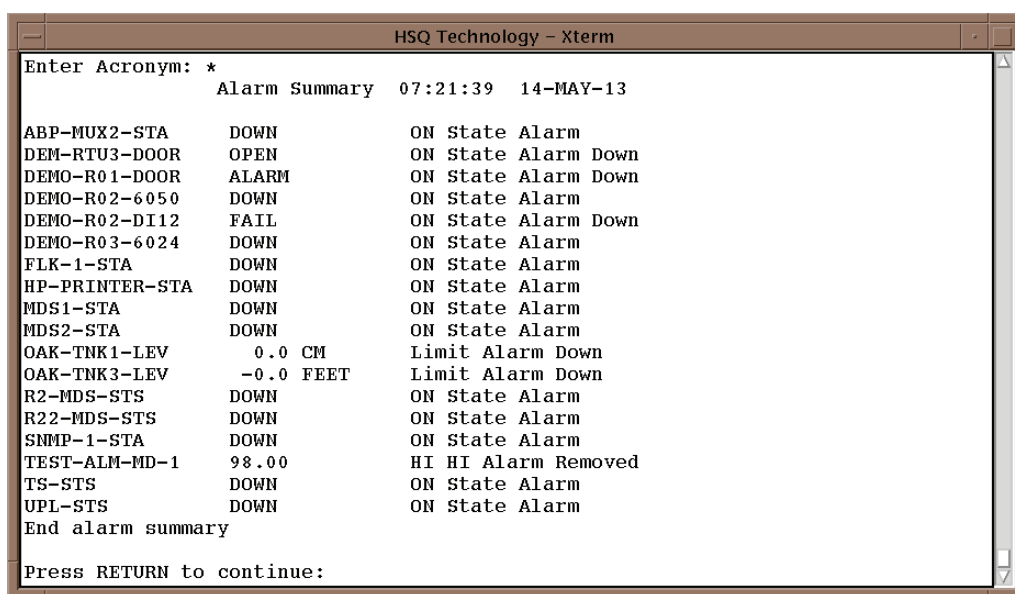


Figure 8-3. Alarm Summary screen

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When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty points is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

8.4 | ARP — Alarm Priority Report

This utility lists the points that have been put on priority alarm and their assigned priority levels. The report is organized by acronym.

8.4.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the *XView Alarm Window* and then type **ARP** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report for that individual point displays in an *Xterm* window.

8.4.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **ARP** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report for that individual point displays in an *Xterm* window.

8.4.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Display*, then *Alarm Priority Report*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

8.4.4 | From the Command Line

Type **ARP** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

8.4.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target or alarm line.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

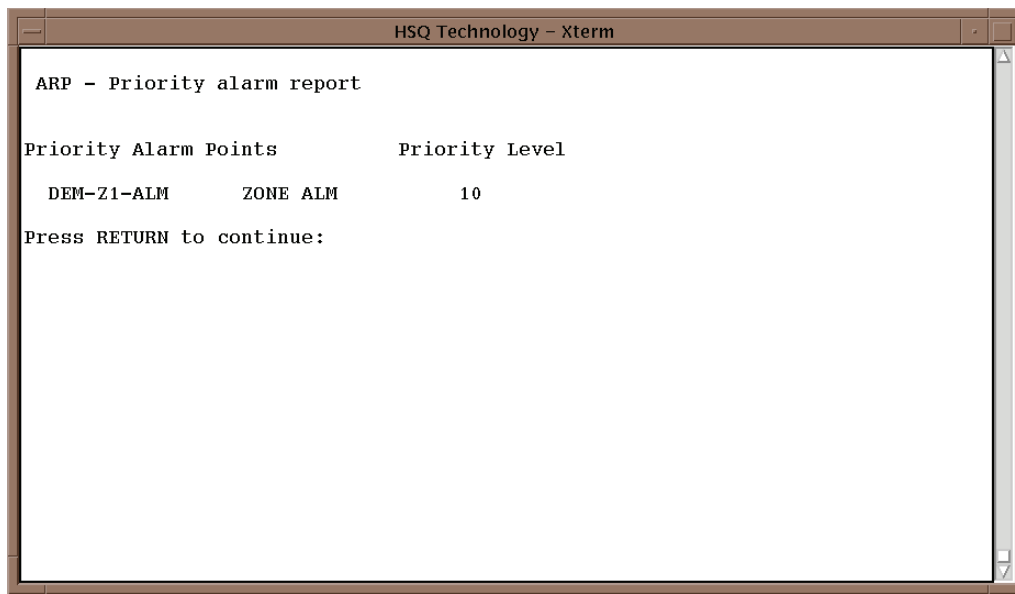


Figure 8-4. *Priority Alarm Report screen*

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When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty points is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

8.5 | DAS — Disabled Alarm Summary

This utility produces a summary of the points whose HI, HI HI, LO, and LO LO alarms have been disabled. The report is organized by acronym and itemizes all the alarms affected.



Best Practices: It is a good idea to run **DAS** before using the **DIA**, **DIF**, **ENA**, or **ENS** utilities (disabling and enabling priority alarms). See [Section 9](#), “Alarm Control” for descriptions of these programs.

8.5.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the *XView Alarm Window* and then type **DAS** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report for that individual point displays in an *Xterm* window.

8.5.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **DAS** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report for that individual point displays in an *Xterm* window.

8.5.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Display*, then *Disabled Alarm Summary*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

8.5.4 | From the Command Line

Type **DAS** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

8.5.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target or alarm line.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

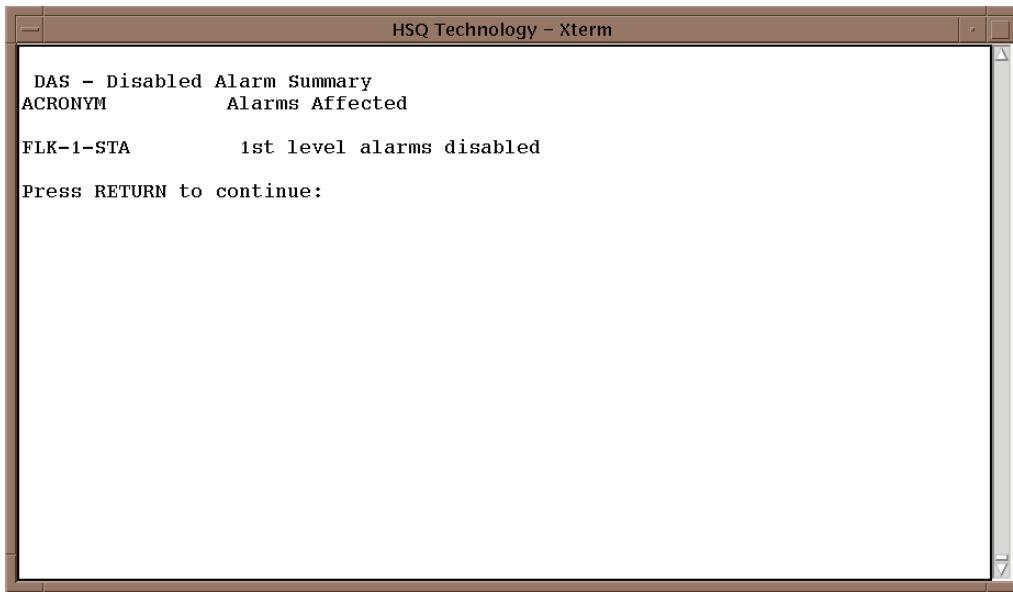


Figure 8-5. Disabled Alarm Summary screen

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When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty points is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

8.6 | LDS — Alarm Limit and Deadband Summary

This utility displays alarm limits (HI, HI HI, LO, and LO LO) and deadbands (HI and LO). It also shows the COS tolerance from point definitions and current point values in engineering units. The report is organized by acronym.

8.6.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the *XView Alarm Window* and then type **LDS** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report for that individual point displays in an *Xterm* window.

8.6.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **LDS** in the *Quick Menu* box. The report for that individual point displays in an *Xterm* window.

8.6.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Display*, then *Alarm Limit and Deadband Summary*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

8.6.4 | From the Command Line

Type **LDS** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

8.6.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target or alarm line.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

HSQ Technology - Xterm									
ACRONYM	1ST HI LIMIT	2ND HI LIMIT	HI DEADBND	1ST LO LIMIT	2ND LO LIMIT	LO DEADBND	COS TOL%	VALUE	UNITS
DEM-ALM-DLY	NONE	NONE		NONE	NONE		1.00	10.0	SEC
DEM-DVLV-AO	NONE	NONE		NONE	NONE		1.00	49	%
DEM-HFLOW-TOT	NONE	NONE		NONE	NONE		1.00	156.59	GPM
DEM-LAG-OFF	NONE	NONE		NONE	NONE		1.00	0	%
DEM-LAG-ON	NONE	NONE		NONE	NONE		1.00	0	%
DEM-LEAD-OFF	NONE	NONE		NONE	NONE		1.00	0	%
DEM-LEAD-ON	NONE	NONE		NONE	NONE		1.00	45	%
DEM-LVL	95	NONE	0	77	NONE	0	1.00	88	%
DEM-LVL-DBDSP	NONE	NONE		NONE	NONE		1.00	0.0	PERCENT
DEM-LVL-SP1	90	NONE	0	NONE	NONE		1.00	45	%
DEM-LVL-SP2	90	NONE	0	NONE	NONE		1.00	20	%
DEM-LVL-SP3	90	NONE	0	NONE	NONE		1.00	75	%
DEM-LVL-SP4	90	NONE	0	NONE	NONE		1.00	40	%
DEM-LVLHI-SP	NONE	NONE		NONE	NONE		1.00	85.0	PERCENT
DEM-LVLOK-SP	NONE	NONE		NONE	NONE		1.00	0.0	PERCENT
DEM-MOD-AI97	NONE	NONE		NONE	NONE		0.01	0	%
DEM-MOD-AI98	NONE	NONE		NONE	NONE		0.01	0	%
DEM-MOD-AI99	NONE	NONE		NONE	NONE		0.01	0	%
DEM-MOD-AO01	NONE	NONE		NONE	NONE		0.01	0.0	%
?									

Figure 8-6. Alarm Limit and Deadband Summary screen

?

When more than one point is a match, a list of up to twenty points is displayed along with the question mark prompt. Pressing <Return> displays the next list of points. Typing <Q> and <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

SECTION 9

ALARM CONTROL

The point definition and physical status determine when an alarm state is present. These programs perform alarm processing:

- ✧ DAL — Define Alarm Limits
- ✧ [AON — Set Alarm Priority](#)
- ✧ [AOF — Remove Alarm Priority](#)
- ✧ [ACK — Acknowledge Alarm](#)
- ✧ [CAA — Clear Auto Acknowledgement](#)
- ✧ [CAM — Create Alarm Message](#)
- ✧ CAS — Clear Auto Silence
- ✧ [DIA — Disable Alarms](#)
- ✧ [DIF — Disable First Level Alarms](#)
- ✧ [DLA — Disable Non-Priority Alarms](#)
- ✧ [ELA — Enable Non-Priority Alarms](#)
- ✧ [ENA — Enable Alarms](#)
- ✧ [ENS — Enable Second Level Alarms](#)
- ✧ [REM — Remove Alarms](#)
- ✧ [SAA — Set Auto Acknowledgement](#)



- ✧ SAS — Set Auto Silence
- ✧ [SIL — Silence Alarm](#)



FYI: DAL, CAS, and SAS require special account privileges. They are described in the *MISER System Manual*.

9.1 | Introduction

When a point value or status initially moves into alarm range, it may not immediately trigger an alarm. Instead, an alarm delay timer may start and run for a specified number of seconds. If the point moves out of alarm range before the timer expires, no alarm occurs and the timer resets. If the point remains in alarm range, then MISER sets an alarm flag, which puts the point into an alarm state. The alarm announces, usually by sounding noisemakers, and the timer resets.

Some alarms may be identified as critical, priority, or both. Critical alarms are set in the point definition. Depending on how the system is configured, critical alarms may not be able to be acknowledged until the point value/status returns to normal (i.e., not in alarm range). In MISER alarm displays, critical alarms are highlighted so that they stand out. In the **XView Alarm Window**, critical alarms are displayed in red text.

The priority designation is set using AON. In the **XView Alarm Window** and in alarm reports, alarms for points on priority are displayed above points not on priority. Alarms for points designated with high priority are placed ahead of alarms for points with a lower priority. When alarms are on priority and it is enabled, non-priority alarms are omitted from the alarm windows.

9.1.1 | Noisemakers

Alarm noisemakers may be located at workstations or they may be set externally (e.g., at a field site). Normally, they are enabled so that they make an audible sound. Noisemakers can be silenced at individual workstations using Alarm Bell Priority (refer to “[Customize Menu](#)” on page 2-7 for more information). The SAS program can silence all alarm noisemakers, both at workstations and field locations. If alarms are silenced systemwide, the word “Silenced” displays in the **XView Alarm Window** title bar.

9.1.2 | Alarms in XView

When an alarm occurs, a line is added to the **XView Alarm Window** (the line usually blinks until the alarm is acknowledged). System and custom alarm messages print at one or more alarm printers and ASD (see “[ASD – Automatic Slide Display](#)” on page 2-20) may change the display in the active **XView Slide Window**. In the slide window, the point target may blink and change color and shape. Animation objects representing points may stop moving or reverse direction. An alarm can be silenced, acknowledged, or removed.

Silencing an alarm turns off noisemakers for that specific alarm but does not acknowledge it. In the **XView Alarm Window**, the alarm line continues blinking as does the point’s graphic representation in the **XView Slide Window**. The alarm is included in reports of active alarms.

Acknowledging an alarm silences it and tells the system that an operator is aware of the alarm. In the **XView Alarm Window** and the **XView Slide Window**, acknowledgement may cause the alarm line and graphic representation to stop blinking.

If acknowledging the alarm also clears the alarm condition, the alarm is removed from the **XView Alarm Window**. Since the alarm has ended, it is removed from reports of active alarms and added to alarm history reports.

Removing an alarm silences it, acknowledges it, and removes it from the **XView Alarm Window** and reports of active alarms. The alarm itself remains active until the alarm condition is resolved.

9.2 | CAA — Clear Auto Acknowledgement

This utility clears auto acknowledgements. See “[SAA — Set Auto Acknowledgement](#)” on page 9-23 for details.

9.3 | ELA — Enable Non-Priority Alarms

This utility enables non-priority alarms, allowing them to display in the **XView Alarm Window** and ALD reports. See “[DLA — Disable Non-Priority Alarms](#)” on page 9-18 for details.

9.4 | ENA — Enable Alarms

This utility enables first and second level alarms after they have been disabled. See “[DIA — Disable Alarms](#)” on page 9-14 for details.

9.5 | AON — Set Alarm Priority

In MISER systems, points can be designated as having *Priority Alarm* status. When points are put on priority alarm, **ALD** lists their alarms above or before alarms for points that do not have priority alarm display. When **DLA** is enabled, alarms for points that do not have priority status are excluded from **ALD** reports. For further details, see [“DLA — Disable Non-Priority Alarms”](#) on page 9-18.

While points are on priority their alarms cannot be disabled (see [“DIA — Disable Alarms”](#) on page 9-14 and [“DIF — Disable First Level Alarms”](#) on page 9-16). Otherwise, being on priority does not affect how these or other points in the system are monitored and controlled or how their alarms are processed.

AON puts points on priority and sets or modifies the priority level. It offers 15 priority levels, numbered 1 (low) through 15 (high). In alarm windows, higher ranking priority alarms appear above or before priority alarms with a lower ranking.

9.5.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the **XView Alarm Window** and then type **AON** in the **Quick Menu** box. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.5.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the **XView Slide Window** and then type **AON** in the **Quick Menu** box. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.5.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Control*, then *Set Alarm Priority*. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.5.4 | From the Command Line

Type **AON** and press <Return>. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.5.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target or alarm line.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

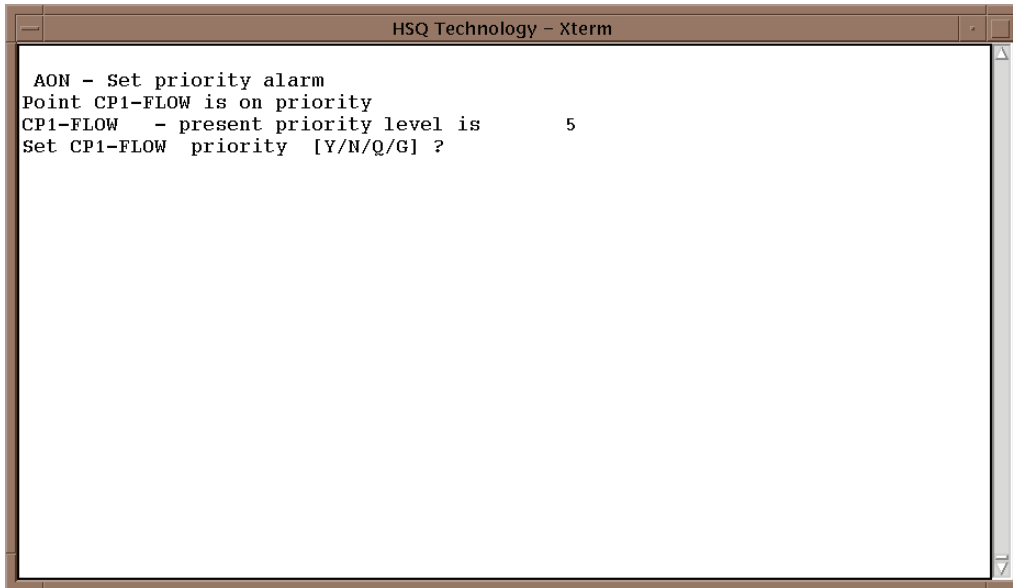


Figure 9-1. Set Alarm Priority screen

Set priority [Y/N/Q/G] ?

If the point is already on priority, the priority level is displayed above the prompt. Select an action:

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Sets the point on priority or changes the priority level. This is followed by the prompt:

Set priority level {1..15}, (default= 1) ?

After a priority level is entered, **AON** repeats the prompt (if necessary) for the next point found.

- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point or exits the *Xterm* window if it is the last point. This is the default.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits without taking any action.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Sets priority on or changes the priority level for this and all subsequent points. It is followed by the “Set priority level ...” prompt.

9.6 | AOF — Remove Alarm Priority

This utility takes points off of priority.

9.6.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the *XView Alarm Window* and then type **AOF** in the *Quick Menu* box. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.6.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **AON** in the *Quick Menu* box. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.6.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Control*, then *Remove Alarm Priority*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.6.4 | From the Command Line

Type **AOF** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.6.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target or alarm line.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

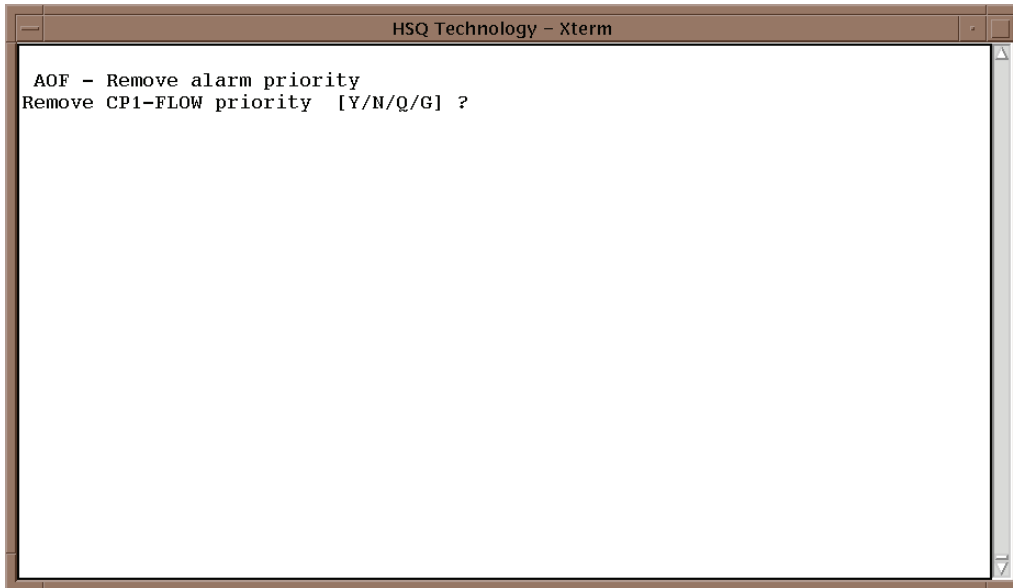


Figure 9-2. Remove Alarm Priority screen

Remove priority [Y/N/Q/G] ?

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Removes the point from priority. **AOF** repeats the prompt (if necessary) for the next point found.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point or exits the **Xterm** window if it is the last point. This is the default.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits without taking any action.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Removes the priority for this and all subsequent points without individual verification.

9.7 | ACK — Acknowledge Alarm

This utility acknowledges alarms. In general, limit alarms (HI, HI HI, LO, and LO LO) and status alarms (ON, OFF, and INTERMEDIATE) can be acknowledged once they occur or after the alarm condition has been cleared. If an alarm is critical, acknowledgement may not be possible until the alarm condition has been cleared and the point value or status has returned to normal. Acknowledging Rate-Of-Change (ROC) and uncommanded COS alarms returns the point status to normal.

ACK silences noisemakers and acknowledges alarms. Some MISER systems may be configured so that **ACK** also removes the alarm from **ALD** displays. Acknowledging causes alarm lines in the **XView Alarm Window** and point targets in the **XView Slide Window** to stop blinking.



FYI: Even if the point is no longer in an alarm state, the alarm must be acknowledged in order to remove it from alarm windows and reports.

9.7.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the **XView Alarm Window**, then in the **Quick Menu** box select *ACKNLG Alarm F14*.

9.7.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the **XView Slide Window**, then in the **Quick Menu** box select *ACKNLG Alarm F14*.

9.7.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Control*, then *Acknowledge Alarm*. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.7.4 | From the Command Line

Type **ACK** and press <Return>. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.7.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target or alarm line.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

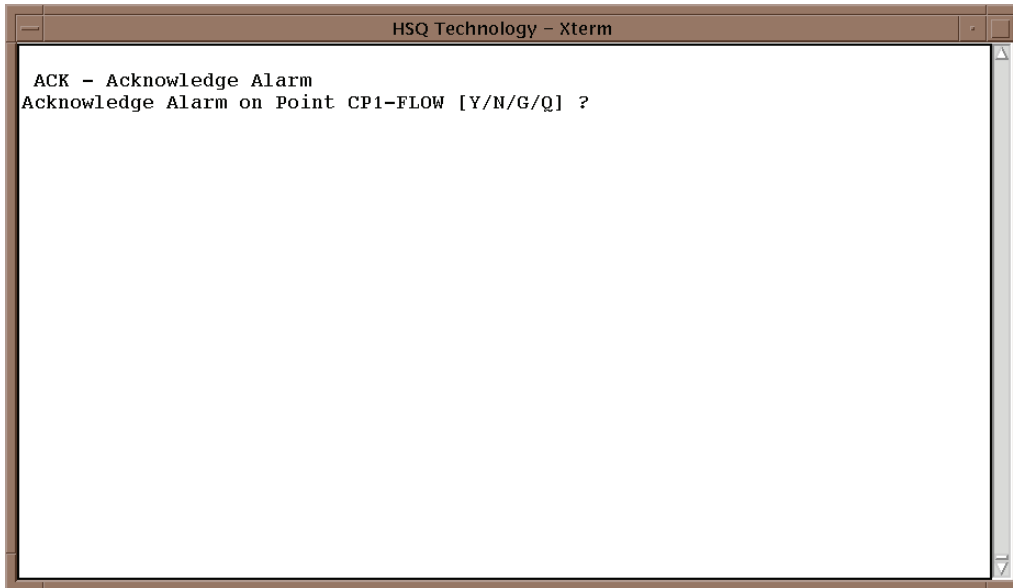


Figure 9-3. Acknowledge Alarm screen

Acknowledge Alarm on Point [Y/N/G/Q] ?

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Acknowledges the alarm.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point or exits the **Xterm** window if it is the last point. This is the default.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Acknowledges this and all subsequent points without individual verification.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits without taking any action.

After the last point, pressing <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

9.8 | CAM — Create Alarm Message

The MISER system includes 100 factory alarm messages (system alarm messages) that display and/or print automatically when points go into alarm. The system alarm message contains two lines. The first line prints automatically to designated alarm printers. The second line displays in alarm reports.

CAM creates custom alarm messages that print in addition to MISER system alarm messages. Custom messages, numbered 101 through 300, are linked to specific points. They can also be included in certain calculated events. Custom messages contain one to four lines of text with a maximum of 60 characters per line.

Only one custom message may be linked to a point, however a single message can be used with many points. After creating a custom message, it must be added to the MESSAGE NUMBER field in the point definition using **DPT**.



Related Docs: **DPT** is described in detail in the *MISER System Manual, DPT–Point Definitions*.

9.8.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the *XView Alarm Window*, then type **CAM** in the **Quick Menu** box. The **CAM** menu screen opens in an *Xterm* window.

9.8.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window*, then type **CAM** in the **Quick Menu** box. The **CAM** menu screen opens in an *Xterm* window.

9.8.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Control*, then *Create Alarm Message*. The **CAM** menu screen opens in an *Xterm* window.

9.8.4 | From the Command Line

Type **CAM** and press <Return>. The **CAM** menu screen opens in an *Xterm* window.

9.8.5 | Xterm Prompts



Figure 9-4. Create Alarm Message menu

9.8.5.1 | 1) Exit

(Default) This option exits the program.

9.8.5.2 | 2) Add

This option adds a new custom alarm message. The following additional prompts display:

ENTER MSG NUMBER OR <CR> FOR NEXT AVAILABLE NUMBER (xxx) ?

The next available message number is displayed in the prompt. To accept this, press <Return>. To write to another number, enter the number and press <Return>. Message numbers do not need to be assigned consecutively.



FYI: Do not use message numbers 1 through 100, these are reserved for system alarm messages.

ENTER MESSAGE LINE 1:

ENTER MESSAGE LINE 2:

ENTER MESSAGE LINE 3:

ENTER MESSAGE LINE 4:

Type up to 60 characters on the first message line. If necessary, repeat for the next three lines. The first blank line or line four signals the end of the message.

9.8.5.3 | 3) Modify

This option modifies an existing message. The following additional prompt displays:

ENTER MSG NUMBER TO MODIFY ?

Enter a message number. **CAM** displays the current message and clears the database. Enter the modified message in the same manner as a new message.



FYI: Message numbers 1 through 100 should not be modified.

9.8.5.4 | 4) Display

This option displays or prints one or all alarm messages. The following additional prompts display:

ENTER MSG NUMBER TO PRINT OR <CR> FOR ALL ?

To display or print one message, enter the message number. To display or print all messages, press <Return>.

DO YOU WISH TO SPOOL THE OUTPUT TO THE PRINTER ?

- ✧ **NO** — (Default) Displays alarm messages on the screen. Messages display in groups of five with a question mark at the bottom of the screen. Press <Return> to display the next five messages. Press <Q> to return to the menu.
- ✧ **YES** — Prints the messages.

9.8.5.5 | 5) Delete

This option deletes a message from the **CAM** database (only messages 101 through 300). The following additional prompts display:

ENTER MSG NUMBER TO DELETE ?

Enter the message number (messages 1 through 100 should not be deleted).

DELETE THIS MESSAGE ?

- ✧ **NO** — (Default) Saves the displayed message.
- ✧ **YES** — Deletes the message.

9.8.5.6 | 6) Restore 1st 100 messages to factory setting

This option restores messages 1 - 100 to their factory settings. Restoration takes place immediately and the cursor remains at the “**Enter choice:**” prompt.

9.8.5.7 | 7) Export Messages

This option transfers one or more messages to an output file in a form usable by a text editor. The following additional prompts display:

Enter first message number or <CR> for all ?

To output the entire message file, press <Return>. To output a single message, or a sequence of messages, enter the message number.

Enter the last message number ?

When a message number is specified, a prompt displays to enter the last message number. (If the initial message number does not exist, the output will begin with the next higher message number that does exist.)

If the terminating message number does not exist, all messages in the range specified that are numbered less than the terminating number, will be processed.

A prompt displays to enter the output file name:

Enter output file name [CAM.MSG] ?

Enter a valid file name or press <Return> to accept the default filename. If no directory information is specified, the output file will be placed in the current default directory.

Only non-blank messages are transferred to the output file. If there are no valid messages between the specified message numbers, the output file will be created but the contents will be empty.

9.8.5.8 | 8) Import Messages

This option updates the alarm message database from a text file formatted as alarm messages. The following additional prompt displays:

Enter Import File Name [CAM.MSG] ?

Enter a valid file name or press <Return> to accept the default filename. If no directory information is specified, the input file will be taken from the current default directory. At the end of the import process, a message is displayed noting the number of records processed. For example:

Processed 52 input records

9.9 | DIA — Disable Alarms

This utility disables first level (HI and LO) and second level (HI HI and LO LO) limit alarms. When limit alarms are disabled, a point does not go into an alarm state when its value exceeds these limits. Because the point is not in alarm, system alarm noisemakers do not sound, alarm messages do not print, and the point is not included in any alarm reports. An alarm line is not added to the ***XView Alarm Window***, nor does the point's target change color or shape.

Once an alarm is disabled, it remains disabled until it is specifically enabled.

9.9.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the ***XView Alarm Window***, then type **DIA** in the ***Quick Menu*** box.

9.9.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the ***XView Slide Window***, then type **DIA** in the ***Quick Menu*** box.

9.9.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Control*, then *Disable Alarms*. An ***Xterm*** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.9.4 | From the Command Line

Type **DIA** and press <Return>. An ***Xterm*** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.9.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target or alarm line.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

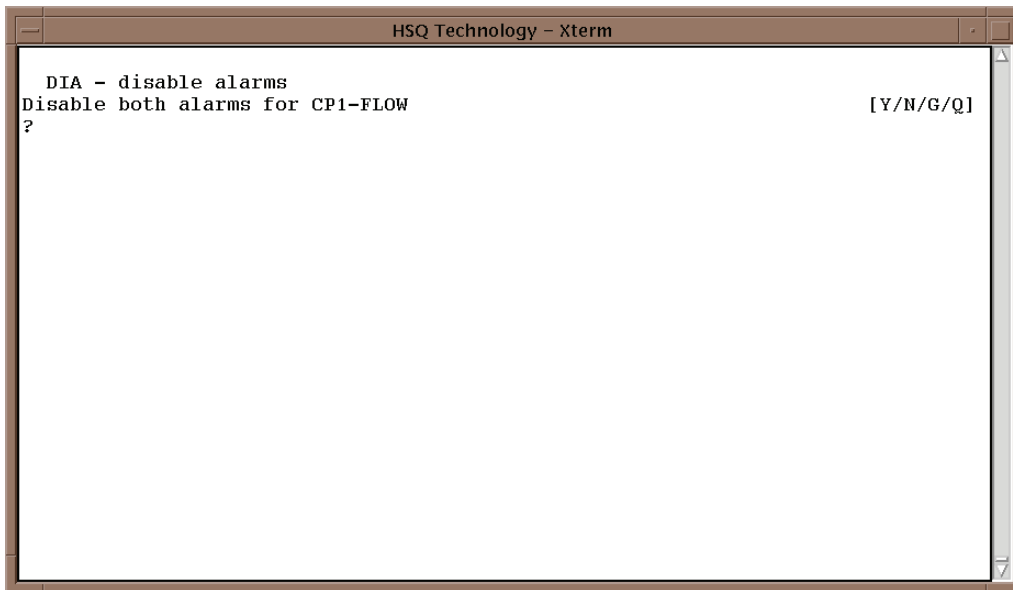


Figure 9-5. Disable Alarms screen

Disable both alarms for

[Y/N/G/Q] ?

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Disables both limit alarms.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point or exits the **Xterm** window if it is the last point. This is the default.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Disables both limit alarms for this and all subsequent points without individual verification.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits without taking any action.

After the last point, pressing <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

9.10 | DIF — Disable First Level Alarms

This utility disables only first level (HI and LO) limit alarms. Second level alarms remain active. When first level limit alarms are disabled, a point does not go into an alarm state until its value exceeds the second level alarm limits (HI HI and LO LO). Until the second level limits are exceeded, system alarm noisemakers do not sound, alarm messages do not print, and the point is not included in any alarm reports. An alarm line is not added to the ***XView Alarm Window***, nor does the point's target change color or shape.

9.10.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the ***XView Alarm Window***, then type **DIF** in the ***Quick Menu*** box.

9.10.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the ***XView Slide Window***, then type **DIF** in the ***Quick Menu*** box.

9.10.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Control*, then *Disable First Level Alarms*. An ***Xterm*** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.10.4 | From the Command Line

Type **DIF** and press <Return>. An ***Xterm*** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.10.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target or alarm line.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

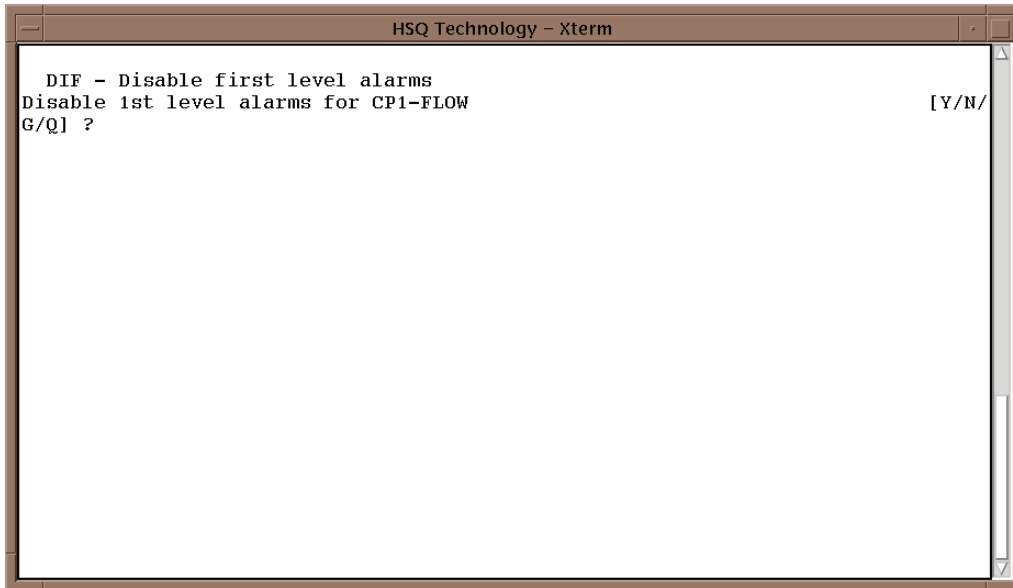


Figure 9-6. Disable Alarms screen

Disable 1st level alarms for

[Y/N/G/Q] ?

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Disables first level alarms.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point or exits the **Xterm** window if it is the last point. This is the default.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Disables first level alarms for this and all subsequent points without individual verification.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits without taking any action.

After the last point, pressing <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

9.11 | DLA — Disable Non-Priority Alarms

This utility excludes non-priority alarms from displays prepared by **ALD** (the **XView Alarm Window** and **ALD** reports). When **DLA** is enabled, all points continue to go into alarm and point targets in the **XView Slide Window** continue to respond to and reflect current conditions. However, only those points on priority alarm appear in the **XView Alarm Window** and **ALD** reports.

9.11.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the **XView Alarm Window**, then type **DLA** in the **Quick Menu** box. An **Xterm** window opens and confirms that non-priority alarms have been disabled.

9.11.2 | Selection from a Target

Select a point target from the **XView Slide Window**, then type **DLA** in the **Quick Menu** box. An **Xterm** window opens and confirms that non-priority alarms have been disabled.

9.11.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Control*, then *Disable Non-priority Alarms*. An **Xterm** window opens and confirms that non-priority alarms have been disabled.

9.11.4 | From the Command Line

Type **DLA** and press <Return>. An **Xterm** window opens and confirms that non-priority alarms have been disabled.

9.11.5 | Xterm Prompts

There are no Xterm prompts.

9.12 | ENS — Enable Second Level Alarms

This utility enables second level (HI HI and LO LO) limit alarms after they have been disabled. (To enable first level alarms, refer to “[ENA — Enable Alarms](#)” on page 9-3.) Once second level alarms have been enabled, points go into alarm when their value exceeds the defined HI HI or LO LO limits (i.e., noisemakers sound, alarm messages print, and the points are included in alarm reports). The alarms appear in the ***XView Alarm Window*** and cause ***XView Slide Window*** targets to change color or shape.

9.12.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the ***XView Alarm Window***, then type **ENS** in the ***Quick Menu*** box.

9.12.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the ***XView Slide Window***, then type **ENS** in the ***Quick Menu*** box.

9.12.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Control*, then *Enable Second Level Alarms*. An ***Xterm*** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.12.4 | From the Command Line

Type **ENS** and press <Return>. An ***Xterm*** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.12.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target or alarm line.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

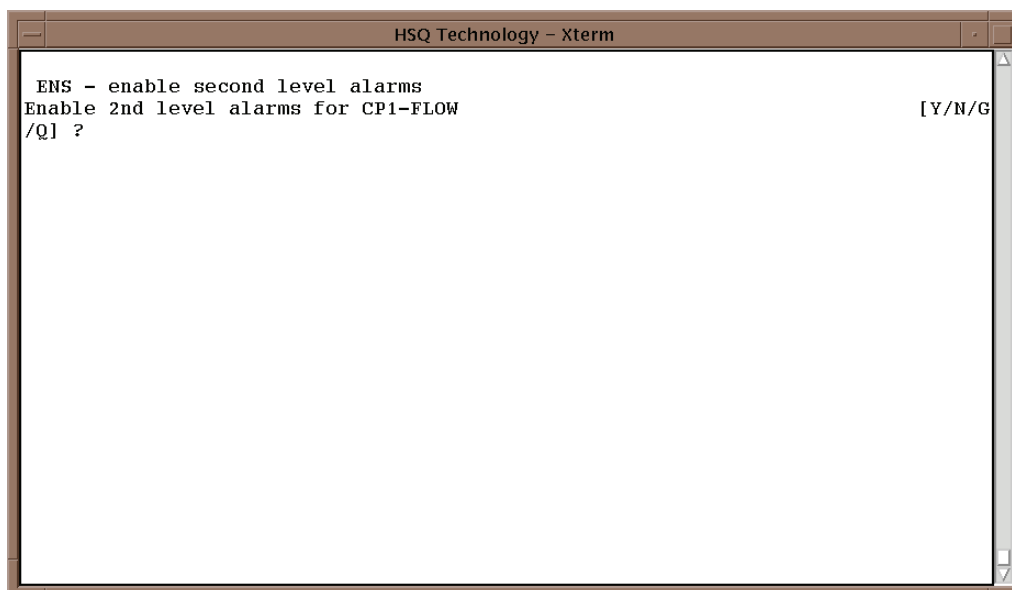


Figure 9-7. Enable Second Level Alarms screen

Enable 2nd level alarms for

[Y/N/G/Q] ?

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Enables second level alarms.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point or exits the **Xterm** window if it is the last point. This is the default.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Enables second level alarms for this and all subsequent points without individual verification.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits without taking any action.

After the last point, pressing <Return> closes the **Xterm** window and returns control to XView.

9.13 | REM — Remove Alarms

This utility silences, acknowledges, and removes non-critical alarms from alarm windows and displays controlled by **ALD**. It does not remove the alarm condition (unless acknowledgement ends the alarm) nor does it remove the alarm from alarm history reports (see “[ALH — Alarm History](#)” on page 8-5).

9.13.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the *XView Alarm Window*, then type **REM** in the *Quick Menu* box.

9.13.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window*, then type **REM** in the *Quick Menu* box.

9.13.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Control*, then *Remove Alarms*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.13.4 | From the Command Line

Type **REM** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.13.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target or alarm line.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

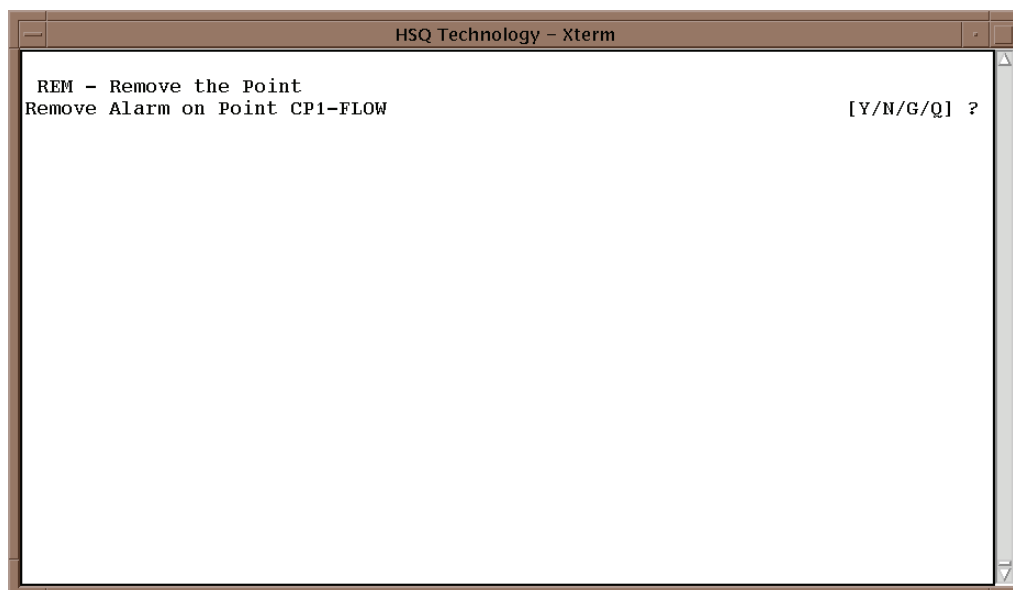


Figure 9-8. Remove Alarms screen

Remove Alarm on Point**[Y/N/G/Q] ?**

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Removes the alarm.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point or exits the *Xterm* window if it is the last point. This is the default.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Removes this and all subsequent alarms without individual verification.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits without taking any action.

After the last point, pressing <Return> closes the *Xterm* window and returns control to XView.

9.14 | SAA — Set Auto Acknowledgement

This utility sets automatic alarm acknowledgement. When alarms are automatically acknowledged, noisemakers do not sound and the point's target does not blink. **SAA** may end ROC and uncommanded COS alarms (these alarms end when they are acknowledged). Auto acknowledgement remains in effect until **CAA** is run.

9.14.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the *XView Alarm Window*, then type **SAA** in the *Quick Menu* box.

9.14.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window*, then type **SAA** in the *Quick Menu* box.

9.14.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Control*, then *Set Auto Acknowledgement*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.14.4 | From the Command Line

Type **SAA** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.14.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target or alarm line.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

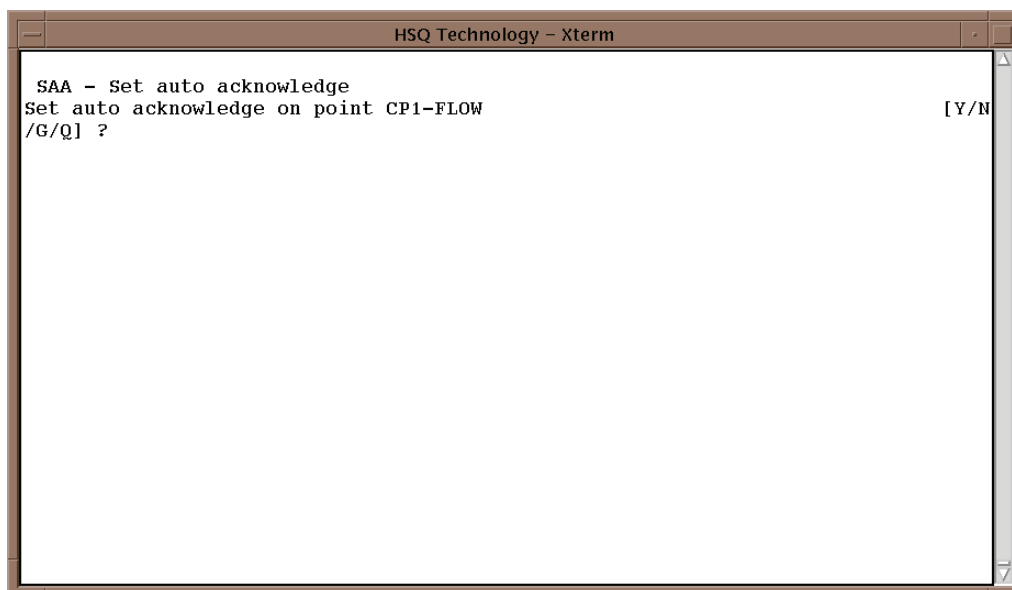


Figure 9-9. Set Auto Acknowledgement screen

Set auto acknowledge on point [Y/N/G/Q] ?

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Sets auto acknowledgement.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point or exits the *Xterm* window if it is the last point. This is the default.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Sets auto acknowledgement for this and all subsequent points without individual verification.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits without taking any action.

After the last point, pressing <Return> closes the *Xterm* window and returns control to XView.

9.15 | SIL — Silence Alarm

This utility silences alarm bells or noisemakers by point. Silencing a point's alarm eliminates only the sound, it does not acknowledge or remove it from displays. Additionally, silencing a current alarm has no effect on future alarms.

9.15.1 | Selection from an Alarm Line

Select the alarm line from the *XView Alarm Window*, then type **SIL** in the **Quick Menu** box.

9.15.2 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window*, then type **SIL** in the **Quick Menu** box.

9.15.3 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Alarm Control*, then *Silence Alarm*. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.15.4 | From the Command Line

Type **SIL** and press <Return>. An **Xterm** window opens and prompts you for additional information.

9.15.5 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target or alarm line.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window.

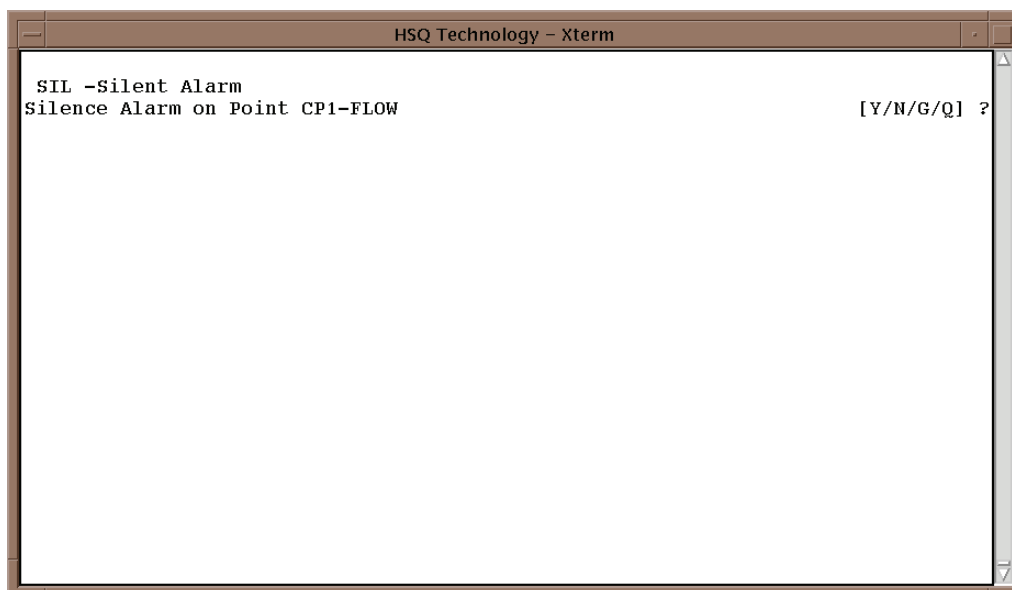


Figure 9-10. *Silence Alarm screen*

Silence Alarm on Point

[Y/N/G/Q] ?

- ✧ <Y> — (Yes) Silences the alarm.
- ✧ <N> — (No) Skips to the next point or exits the *Xterm* window if it is the last point. This is the default.
- ✧ <G> — (Go) Silences this and all subsequent alarms found without individual verification.
- ✧ <Q> — (Quit) Exits without taking any action.

After the last point, pressing <Return> closes the *Xterm* window and returns control to XView.

SECTION 10

HISTORY DISPLAY

MISER tracks points on history and stores a record of point activity in daily history files. It then uses the history files to prepare history reports. Standard history reports include:

- ✧ [ANT — Analog Totalization Reports](#)
- ✧ [PRP — Profile Report Program](#)
- ✧ [SOE — Sequence of Events Report](#)



10.1 | ANT — Analog Totalization Reports

This utility totalizes flow and peak demand for flow points for identified periods. The report is organized by point and chronologically. It includes the total flow and peak flow in engineering units, the peak time, and the data quality. The values are totalized by interval.

10.1.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **ANT** in the **Quick Menu** box. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

10.1.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *History Display*, then *Analog Totalization Reports*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

10.1.3 | From the Command Line

Type **ANT** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

10.1.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window. Otherwise, **ANT** displays the number of matching points.

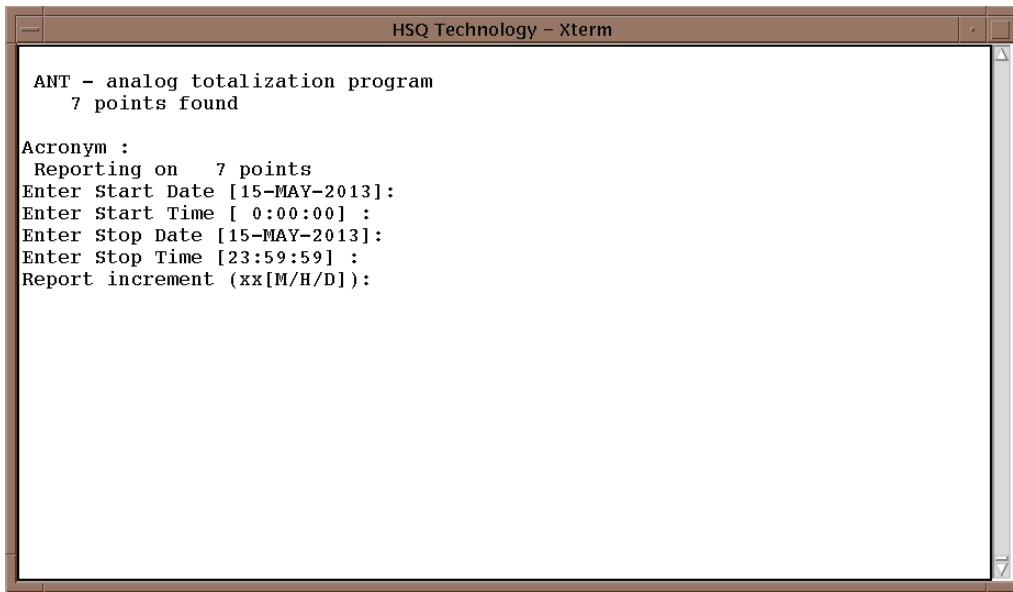


Figure 10-1. Analog Totalization Reports screen

Acronym :

Because less than all the points were selected, this prompt displays and repeats. To include additional points, enter an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers.

Enter Start Date [DD-MMM-YYYY] :

The previous day is the default. To begin the report with that day, press <Return>.

Enter Start Time [0:00:00] :

The first second of the report date is the default start time. To begin the report with this time, press <Return>. In the report, the default time displays as 00:00:00.

To begin with another time, enter the exact hour, minute, and second. Empty fields to the right of the last digit are interpreted as zero.



FYI: MISER uses a 24-hour clock, each unit of time should be a two digit number. If any part of the time is listed as a single digit, the program adds a leading zero.

Enter Stop Date [DD-MMM-YYYY] :

The previous day is the default. To end the report with that day, press <Return>.

Enter Stop Time [23:59:59]

The last second of the report date is the default stop time. To accept the default, press <Return>. Otherwise, enter an ending time in the same manner as the starting time.

Report increment (xx[M/H/D]) :

Enter the duration for each report interval, a numeric value (xx) followed by:

- ✧ **M** — Monthly
- ✧ **H** — Hourly
- ✧ **D** — Daily

Be sure to select an increment shorter than the report's total time span.

DEMO-ANA-10					
Interval	start time	Total GPM	Peak GPM	Peak time	
15-MAY-2013	0:00:00	3540.00	59.00	0:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	1:00:00	3540.00	59.00	1:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	2:00:00	3540.00	59.00	2:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	3:00:00	3540.00	59.00	3:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	4:00:00	3540.00	59.00	4:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	5:00:00	3540.00	59.00	5:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	6:00:00	3540.00	59.00	6:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	7:00:00	3540.00	59.00	7:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	8:00:00	3540.00	59.00	8:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	9:00:00	3540.00	59.00	9:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	10:00:00	3540.00	59.00	10:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	11:00:00	3540.00	59.00	11:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	12:00:00	3540.00	59.00	12:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	13:00:00	3540.00	59.00	13:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	14:00:00	3540.00	59.00	14:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	15:00:00	3540.00	59.00	15:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	16:00:00	3540.00	59.00	16:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	17:00:00	3540.00	59.00	17:00:00	D
15-MAY-2013	18:00:00	3540.00	59.00	18:00:00	D
?					

Figure 10-2. ANT Report screen

After this prompt, **ANT** prepares the report. Twenty lines per screen are displayed. The unlabeled column at the far right lists the data quality (see “[Data Quality Targets](#)” on page 2-17). When there is more information than can display on one screen a question mark prompt appears.

?

To display subsequent portions of the report, press <Return>. To exit enter <Q> and <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

10.2 | PRP — Profile Report Program

This utility summarizes point activity for identified periods. Each report, organized by date and acronym, displays the engineering units or on/off status codes from the point definition, the average point value/status, alarm status, and the data quality code.

10.2.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **PRP** in the *Quick Menu* box. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

10.2.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *History Display*, then *Profile Report Program*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

10.2.3 | From the Command Line

Type **PRP** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

10.2.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window. Otherwise, **PRP** displays the number of matching points.

```

HSQ Technology - Xterm

PRP - Profile Report Program
  3 Points found
Acronym :
  Reporting on 3 points
Start Date [15-MAY-2013]:
Start Time [ 0:00:00] :
Stop Date [15-MAY-2013]:
Stop Time [23:59:59] :
Increment (xx[S/M/H/D]):

```

Figure 10-3. Profile Report Program screen

Acronym :

Because less than all the points were selected, this prompt displays and repeats. To include additional points, enter an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers.

Start Date [DD-MMM-YYYY] :

The previous day is the default. To begin the report with that day, press <Return>.

Start Time [0:00:00] :

The first second of the report date is the default start time. To begin the report with this time, press <Return>. In the report, the default time displays as 00:00:00.

To begin with another time, enter the exact hour, minute, and second. Empty fields to the right of the last digit are interpreted as zero.



FYI: MISER uses a 24-hour clock, each unit of time should be a two digit number. If any part of the time is listed as a single digit, the program adds a leading zero.

Stop Date [DD-MMM-YYYY] :

The previous day is the default. To end the report with that day, press <Return>.

Stop Time [23:59:59]

The last second of the report date is the default stop time. To accept the default, press <Return>. Otherwise, enter an ending time in the same manner as the starting time.

Increment (xx[S/M/H/D]) :

Enter the duration for each report interval, a numeric value (xx) followed by:

- ✧ **S** — Second
- ✧ **M** — Monthly
- ✧ **H** — Hourly
- ✧ **D** — Daily

Be sure to select an increment shorter than the report's total time span.

DATE	TIME	CP1-FLOW GPM	CP1-PMP-LVL % FULL	CP1-PMP-SS 1=ON 0=OFF	
15-MAY-2013	0:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	1:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	2:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	3:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	4:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	5:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	6:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	7:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	8:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	9:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	10:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	11:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	12:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	13:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	14:00:00	77.00	HI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	15:00:00	79.08	HIHI D	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	16:00:00	85.00	HIHI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	17:00:00	85.00	HIHI U	0.00	U
15-MAY-2013	18:00:00	85.00	HIHI U	0.00	U
?					

Figure 10-4. PRP Report screen

After this prompt, **PRP** prepares the report. Twenty lines per screen are displayed. The unlabeled column at the far right lists the data quality (see “[Data Quality Targets](#)” on page 2-17). When there is more information than can display on one screen a question mark prompt appears.

?

To display subsequent portions of the report, press <Return>. To exit enter <Q> and <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

10.3 | SOE — Sequence of Events Report

This utility uses history to create sequential summaries of point activity. Each report, organizes by date, time, and then acronym, lists the point status or value in engineering units, the alarm type, and data quality.



FYI: SOE does not work on a non-History Node (i.e., a Node that is not maintaining a History database). This also includes some specific types of workstations.

10.3.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **SOE** in the *Quick Menu* box. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

10.3.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *History Display*, then *Sequence of Events Report*. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

10.3.3 | From the Command Line

Type **SOE** and press <Return>. An *Xterm* window opens and prompts you for additional information.

10.3.4 | Xterm Prompts

Enter Acronym:

(Does not appear when selected from a target.) Type an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers. Pressing <Return> (twice) without entering any characters, ends the program.

If there are no matches, “**No points found**” is displayed. Press <Return> to exit the program and close the *Xterm* window. Otherwise, **SOE** displays the number of matching points.

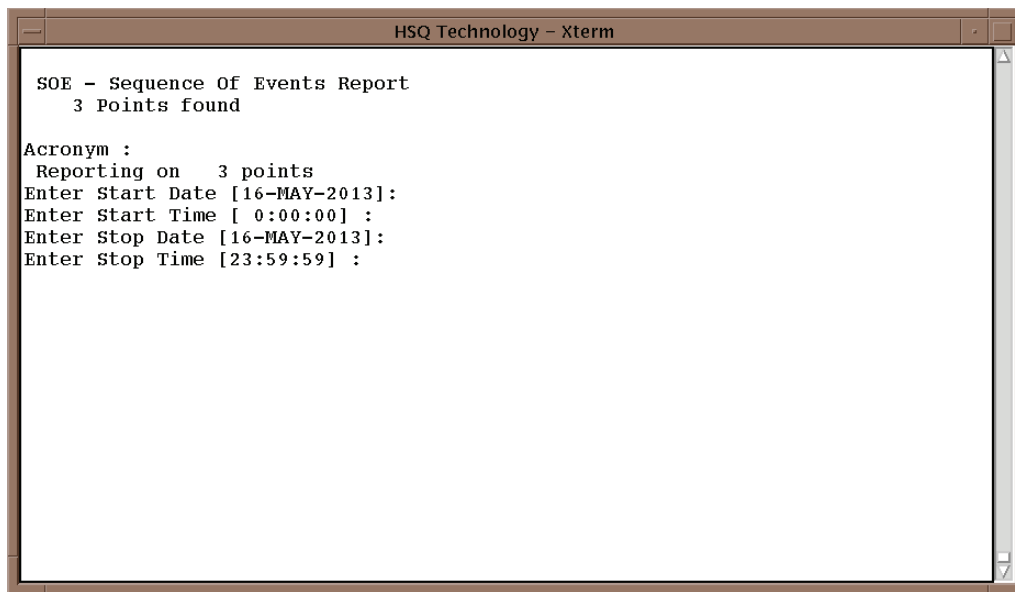


Figure 10-5. Sequence of Events Report screen

Acronym :

Because less than all the points were selected, this prompt displays and repeats. To include additional points, enter an acronym or an acronym with qualifiers.

Enter Start Date [DD-MMM-YYYY] :

The previous day is the default. To begin the report with that day, press <Return>.

Enter Start Time [0:00:00] :

The first second of the report date is the default start time. To begin the report with this time, press <Return>. In the report, the default time displays as 00:00:00.

To begin with another time, enter the exact hour, minute, and second. Empty fields to the right of the last digit are interpreted as zero.



FYI: MISER uses a 24-hour clock, each unit of time should be a two digit number. If any part of the time is listed as a single digit, the program adds a leading zero.

Enter Stop Date [DD-MMM-YYYY] :

The previous day is the default. To end the report with that day, press <Return>.

Enter Stop Time [23:59:59]

The last second of the report date is the default stop time. To accept the default, press <Return>. Otherwise, enter an ending time in the same manner as the starting time.

HSQ Technology - Xterm						
Date	Time	Acronym	Value	Units	Quality	Page 1 Alarm
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP-ACC	0.00	HR		Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP-DOOR-CLS	OFF			Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP-DOOR-OPN	OFF		U	Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP-FLOW-TOT	0.00	GPM	U	Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP-HFLOW-TOT	5.00	GPM		Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP-PMP-CNT	0.00000	PUMPS	U	Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP-TANK-LVL	75.00	% FULL	UD	Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP-WELL-LVL	0.00	FEET	U	Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP1-FLOW	85.00	GPM	MU	HI HI Alarm
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP1-PMP-LVL	0.00	% FULL	U	Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP1-PMP-SS	OFF		U	Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP2-FLOW	0.00	GPM	U	Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP2-PMP-LVL	0.00	% FULL	U	Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP2-PMP-SS	OFF		U	Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP3-FLOW	0.00	GPM	U	Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP3-PMP-LVL	0.00	% FULL	U	Normal
16-MAY-2013	Start	value CP3-PMP-SS	OFF		U	Normal
16-MAY-2013	8:10:23.865	CP1-FLOW	85.00	GPM	MUD	HI HI Alarm
16-MAY-2013	8:10:33.749	CP1-FLOW	50.00	GPM	MUD	Normal
16-MAY-2013	8:12:03.973	CP1-FLOW	50.00	GPM	MU	Normal
?						

Figure 10-6. SOE Report screen

After this prompt, **SOE** prepares the report. Twenty lines per screen are displayed. The column labeled “Quality” lists the data quality (see “[Data Quality Targets](#)” on page 2-17). When there is more information than can display on one screen a question mark prompt appears.

?

To display subsequent portions of the report, press <Return>. To exit enter <Q> and <Return> to exit the program and close the **Xterm** window.

SECTION 11

TRENDING DISPLAY

Points can be put on trending, tracked by trending processor, and monitored through one of the trending displays. Trend functions are described in:

- ✧ [TREND — Trending Reports](#)
- ✧ [TREND — Startup](#)
- ✧ [MISERtrend — Menu Commands](#)
- ✧ [HTREND — History Trending Reports](#)

11.1 | TREND — Trending Reports

The **TREND** program is usually launched from the *Applications* menu in the **Session Manager** (see [Figure 1-2](#) on page 1-5) or through a command target in an **XView Slide Window**. It can be run concurrently with XView in a separate Xterm window.

A **MISERtrend** window can display from one to eight trend lines or scatter (x, y) plots. Each one can have unique colors and each trend line can be defined with a different color for the normal state, the alarm state, and the point down state. Trend windows may be as plentiful and as large or as small as you want; they may also be iconified.

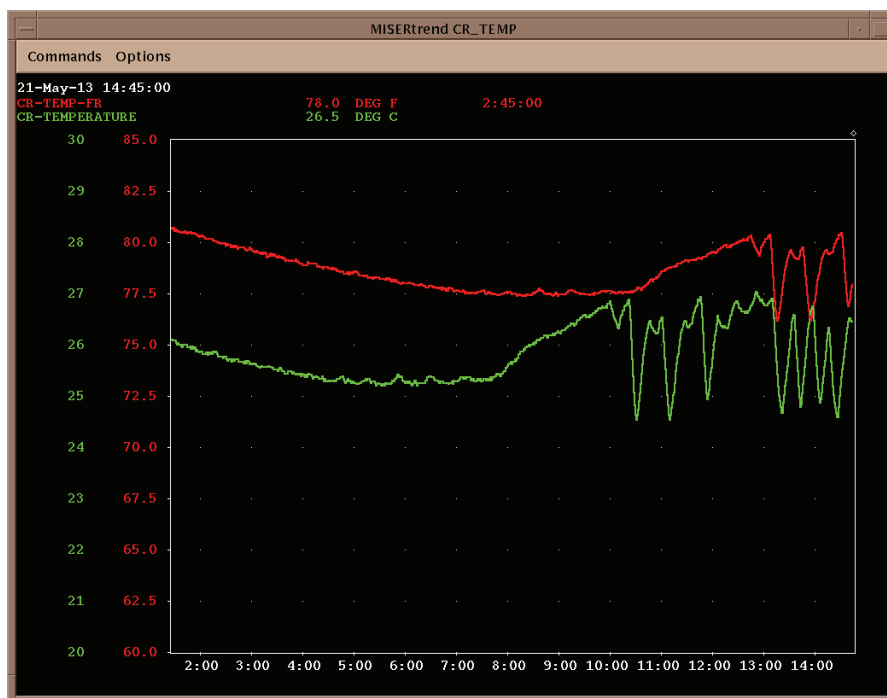


Figure 11-1. MISERtrend Window example

The **MISERtrend** window contains all of the standard window tools. When you expand or contract the window, the trend expands or contracts to the space allotted. If the window is minimized, the trending processor continues to monitor operations. The display updates when the window is restored. You can display a trend for as long as required and even push the window to the back while performing other monitoring and control operations.

11.1.1 | Trend Data

Data for the trend window displays may come from any of three data sources:

- ✧ Directly from the real-time database
- ✧ From the MISER history storage subsystem

- ✧ From the Trend data cache

Trends from the real-time database do not require that the point be on history or be one of the points in the Trend Cache. Trending from MISER history allows review of any previous time period and multiple trend windows allow for comparison of system parameters between two identical time periods. Trending from the Trend data cache has the advantage that the display will be complete with no appreciable delay.

The Trend Data Cache is a shared common memory region storing the last 1024 samples for up to 128 selected points. The Trend Data Cache point sample interval may be 1, 2, 5, 10, or 30 seconds, 1, 2, 5, 10 or 30 minutes, or 1 hour. With 1024 samples these intervals provide from 17 minutes to 42 days of data.

11.1.1.1 | Trending Utilities



Figure 11-2. Trending Control menu

- ✧ **TOF** — Take Point Off Trending takes points out of the Trend Data Cache.
- ✧ **TON** — Put Point On Trending selects points for the Trend Data Cache.
- ✧ **TRP** — Points On Trending Report displays a table of all the points currently designated as being on trend, along with their associated trending intervals.
- ✧



Related Docs: Trending Controls are described in detail in the *MISER System Manual*, *Trending Control*.

From one to 128 points can be put on trend for real-time trending. Any point contained in the historical database can be put on trending, which could be potentially be every point in the system.



FYI: Historical trending can store more than 2,000 points.

11.1.2 | Trend Windows

Trend windows display the history of values either horizontally (left to right) or vertically (top to bottom), similar to a strip chart. Each trend window may display up to eight separate points with up to eight separate axis values. Usually a point is trended versus

current time or a time in history. However, points may be trended versus other points to obtain correlation plots such as pump efficiency curves (power consumption versus flow).

A small diamond shape appears outside the trend. A legend describes point values at the time of the diamond. Point values include acronyms, names, engineering units, and values. Initially, the diamond is positioned at the current time and date. It can be moved by clicking the pointer anywhere along the trend. When the diamond is moved, the legend automatically changes.

Trends are usually plotted from the current time (or a specified time) forward. If the trend start time is set so that trending begins in the past, the trending processor looks for stored trending information. If there is no trending information, the trending processor looks to history files.

11.2 | TREND — Startup

Unless a trend filename is added to the command line, **TREND** opens a blank **MISERtrend** window. The cursor appears as a plus (+) sign. If an existing trend is loaded, its filename is added to the window title bar. Immediately beneath the title bar, is the menu bar with two items, *Commands* and *Options*. All trending functions (creation, loading, saving, solarizing, etc.) are accessed through the *Options* menu.

The **MISERtrend Window Options** opens via *Options > Window...* (see [Figure 11-4](#)). This window allows you to enter the point identification (acronym), the time scales to use, and the color to use. Additionally, you can choose to show the variable names, the direction of the plot, and the frequency of updates (determining the amount of time being plotted). Up to 1,024 readings may be displayed for each variable.

11.2.1 | From the Command Line

Type **TREND** and press <Return>.

– or –

If trend parameters were previously saved, type **TREND**, a space, an “@”, and the filename. It is assumed the file extension is .TREND. If not, include it. For example:

TREND

TREND @filename

TREND @filename.extension

You can also select *Options > Load Trend...* and choose an existing trend from the **Load Trend** dialog box.

11.2.1.1 | Creating and Saving a Trend

1. In the **MISERtrend Window Options** box, select the dependent and independent variables, colors, and other parameters, and then click [OK].
2. From the *Options* menu, select *Save Trend...*, then in the **Save Trend** dialog box, enter the trend name, etc., and click [OK].

11.2.1.2 | Modifying an Existing Trend

1. Load or open an existing trend.
2. Select *Options > Window....* In the **MISERtrend Window Options** box, modify the desired trend parameters and click [OK].
3. From the *Options* menu, select *Save Trend...*, then in the **Save Trend** dialog box, enter the existing trend name or a new trend name and click [OK].

11.3 | MISERtrend — Menu Commands

11.3.1 | Commands Menu

The *Command* menu contains one item, *Quit*. This closes the **MISERtrend** window.

11.3.2 | Options Menu

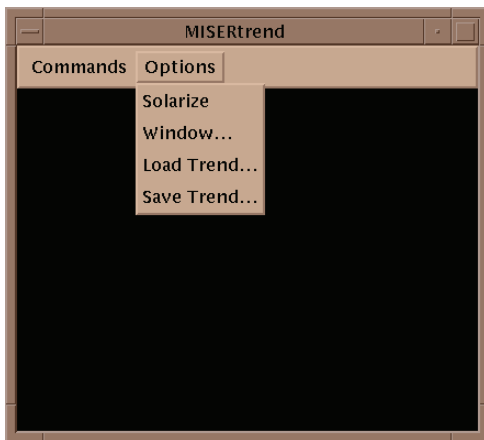


Figure 11-3. MISERtrend Options

11.3.2.1 | Solarize

This option switches the frame and background color assignments. The default assignment is a black background. Solarized, this would produce black lettering on a white background. Before solarizing, verify the color assignments (see “[Window...](#)” below). Certain color combinations can render trend lines too faint to read. You can also solarize the display (especially useful when printing) by pressing <F3> or typing <S>.

11.3.2.2 | Window...

This option opens the **MISERtrend Window Options** dialog box that is used to create and modify trends.

In the dialog box, each grouping of buttons or text prompts offers a parameter used to create or modify a trend. You can make selections in any order. New trends and changes to existing trends are not stored for future sessions until they are saved (see “[Save Trend...](#)” on page 11-10).

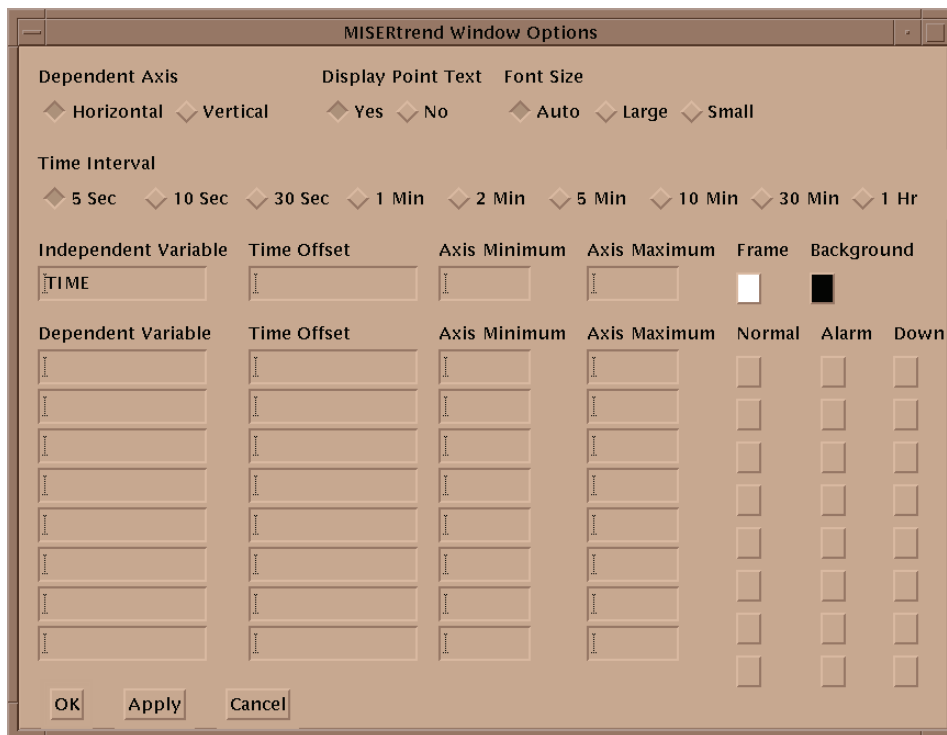


Figure 11-4. Blank MISERtrend Window Options dialog box

- ✧ **Dependent Axis** — Choose between *Horizontal* (default) and *Vertical*.
- ✧ **Display Point Text** — Choose between *Yes* (default) and *No*. *Yes* displays the point legend that appears above the trend. The legend includes the acronym, point name, value, and engineering units, and the current system time. *No* blocks display of the legend.
- ✧ **Font Size** — Choose between *Auto* (default), *Large*, and *Small*. Font size affects the text in the legend above the trend. *Auto* lets the Trend program adjust the size of the font to fit the size of the MISERterm window. The other selections force text size to remain constant, regardless of the space available in the window.
- ✧ **Time Interval** — The choices range from five seconds to one hour. The time interval determines how the point activity is mapped.



Best Practices: An interval should be chosen that is compatible with the sampling interval of each dependent point. If a time interval is selected that is the same or smaller than the sampling interval, the trend will be based on the value taken from one reading.

- ✧ 5 Seconds/Pixel = 9 Ticks = 5 Minutes/Tick
- ✧ 10 Seconds/Pixel = 9 Ticks = 10 Minutes/Tick
- ✧ 30 Seconds/Pixel = 9 Ticks = 30 Minutes/Tick
- ✧ 1 Minute/Pixel = 9 Ticks = 1 Hour/Tick

- ✦ 2 Minutes/Pixel = 9 Ticks = 2 Hours/Tick
- ✦ 5 Minutes/Pixel = 9 Ticks = 5 Hours/Tick
- ✦ 10 Minutes/Pixel = 9 Ticks = 10 Hours/Tick
- ✦ 30 Minutes/Pixel = 11 Ticks = 1.25 Days/Tick
- ✦ 1 Hour/Pixel = 21 Ticks = 2.5 Days/Tick
- ✧ **Independent Variable** — The default is TIME. To produce a scatter plot, enter the acronym for the point that will be the independent variable.
- ✧ **Time Offset** (Independent Variable) — The default start time for trends is the current time. Otherwise, enter the time when the trend should begin. **TREND** uses standard *absolute* and *delta* time formats.
 - ✦ Absolute indicates a specific date or time of day. The format is:


```
[dd-mmm-yyyy[:]] [hh:mm:ss.cc]
```

TODAY
YESTERDAY
TOMORROW

If specifying both the date and time, the colon is required. Any of the trailing fields in the date or time can be omitted. Any of the fields in the middle of the format can also be omitted, as long as punctuation marks are specified.
 - ✦ Delta is an offset from the current time to a time in the future. The format is:


```
[dddd-] [hh:mm:ss.cc]
```

You can omit any of the fields after the hour field as long as the punctuation marks are specified.
- ✧ **Axis Minimum / Axis Maximum** (Independent Variable) — These parameters are used when creating a scatter plot (the independent variable is a point). Specify the maximum and minimum values for the independent axis. Enter a value or AUTO. If using auto in at least one of these boxes, **TREND** uses the point's definition to automatically calculate an appropriate scale for the independent axis. If specifying exact values, **TREND** uses the maximum and minimum values from the point definition and calculates the appropriate axis label divisions.
- ✧ **Frame** — This sets the color for the trend framing, independent axis labels, some dependent axis labels, and the system time (in the legend). The default color is white. Clicking on the button cycles through the eight colors (red, green, yellow, blue, magenta, cyan, white, and black).
- ✧ **Background** — This sets the color for the *MISERtrend* window background. The default color is black. Clicking on the button cycles through the eight available colors. For best visibility, select a color that contrasts with the frame color.
- ✧ **Dependent Variable** — Up to eight dependent points can be added. Click on a dependent variable prompt and type in an acronym. Afterward, you can optionally enter the axis minimum and maximum, display colors, and a time offset.

- ✧ **Time Offset** (Dependent Variable) — The default start time is the current time (blank box). Otherwise, enter the time when the trend should start. **TREND** uses absolute and delta time formats as described above.
- ✧ **Axis Minimum / Axis Maximum** (Dependent Variable) — Minimum and maximum values are used to determine the dependent axis. In each box, enter a value, AUTO (default), or if this is not the first dependent variable, a ditto mark ("). When AUTO is used, TREND selects a reasonable axis based on the data that will be displayed. Ditto entries mean that the same minimum and maximum values as the entry above will be used.
- ✧ **Normal** (Dependent Variable) — This sets the color that is used when the dependent point variable is in normal operation. It is also used to label the dependent axis when it only refers to that point. Clicking on the button cycles through the eight available colors. The default color for the first dependent variable is red. The second is green, then yellow, blue, magenta, cyan, red, and green.
- ✧ **Alarm** (Dependent Variable) — This sets the color that is used when the dependent point variable is in alarm. The default color is the same color as is used for normal.
- ✧ **Down** (Dependent Variable) — This sets the color that is used when the dependent point variable is down. The default color is the same color as is used for normal.
- ✧ **[OK]** — Applies the selections and closes the dialog box.
- ✧ **[Apply]** — Applies the selections without closing the dialog box.
- ✧ **[Cancel]** — Closes the dialog box without saving the selections.

11.3.2.3 | Load Trend...

This option opens a dialog box that you can use to locate and load an existing trend file.

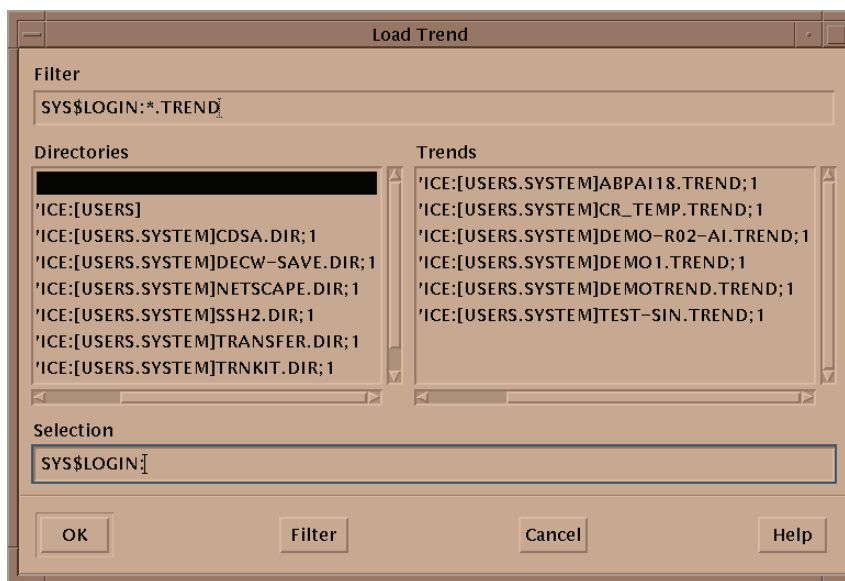


Figure 11-5. Load Trend window

The **Load Trend** dialog box contains a file filter at the top, lists for easy identification of the fierstory and file name, a selection text prompt, and processing buttons. The easiest way to load a trend file is to go to the *Trends* list , scroll to the desired file name and double-click on it.

- ✧ **Directories** — This lists the directories. The default directory (highlighted), appears at the top. Use the scroll bars to bring other directories into view. When the directory location is changed, the list of trends, to the right, changes.
- ✧ **Trends** — This lists the trend files located in the current directory. To list files with a file extension other than .TREND, enter the different file extension in the *Filter* field. To select a trend, double-click the file name.
- ✧ **Selection** — This provides a text entry box for typing in a trend file name. TREND assumes the default directory and file extension.

11.3.2.4 | Save Trend...

This option opens a dialog box that allows you to name and save a trend file. It looks and functions the same as the **Load Trend** dialog box. The easiest way to save a new trend is to type the name in the *Selection* field and click the [OK] button.

11.4 | HTREND — History Trending Reports

The **HTREND** program is usually launched from the *Applications* menu in the **Session Manager** (see [Figure 1-2](#) on page 1-5), through a command target in an **XView Slide Window**, or by typing **HTREND** in the command line. It can be run concurrently with XView since it opens in a separate **Xterm** window.

HTREND produces scatter plots and time interval trends based on information stored in MISER history files. Up to eight trends can display in a single window with each one distinguished by color. The trend window opens to a default size, even if only a portion of the trend is visible. You can resize the window or iconify it in the usual ways. When you expand or contract the window, the trend expands or contracts to the space allotted. Increasing the window in the horizontal direction, expands the range of time displayed. Increasing it vertically, resizes the trend in relationship to the area in the window.

The trend window defaults to a standard black background. To solarize the display (especially useful when printing) by pressing <F3> or typing <S>. The trend window can display from one to eight trend lines or scatter (x, y) plots. Each one can have unique colors and each trend line can be defined with a different color for the normal state, the alarm state, and the point down state. Trend windows may be as plentiful and as large or as small as you want.

To adjust the trend to the left or right, press the left or right arrow keys. The up and down arrow keys change the scale proportion between the minimum and maximum Y axis settings. The up arrow key doubles the Y axis range using the existing minimum point and setting a new maximum value. The down arrow halves the Y range from the same existing minimum point to a new maximum value.

HTREND begins by prompting you for the trending parameters (point acronyms, time intervals, colors, etc.). Trends can be drawn horizontally or vertically. A small diamond shape appears outside the graphing area towards the upper right. Initially, the diamond marks the starting time and date. It can be moved to the left and then back again using the mouse, <F1>, <Spacebar>, or <Return>. Values in the legend show point status at an offset from the real time. The offset is equal to a relative time that is also displayed.

You can expedite **HTREND** processing by saving the trend parameters to a command file and launching it each time you want to trend the same points. Adding the file name to the **HTREND** command skips all of the intervening prompts and goes directly to the trending display.

History trends can be displayed for as long as needed. To close the history trend, press <F2> or type <Q>.

11.4.1 | From the Command Line

Type **HTREND** and press <Return>.

– or –

If trend parameters were previously saved, type **HTREND**, a space, an “@”, and the filename. It is assumed the file extension is .COM. If not, include it. For example:

```
HTREND
```

```
HTREND @filename
```

```
HTREND @filename.extension
```

11.4.2 | Xterm Prompts

```
Absolute time format: [dd-mmm-yyyy[:]] [hh:mm]
```

```
Delta time format: [dddd-] [hh:mm]
```

```
Enter an Absolute or Delta Time [24 Hours Ago]:
```

The default start time is 24 hours ago. To accept the default, press <Return>. Otherwise, enter the time when history trending should begin.

```
Display is to be a scatter Plot or Time trend (P or [T]) :
```

- ✧ **T** – (Time trend) Time interval trends map independent point activity for a period determined by the interval selected. This is the default.
- ✧ **P** – (Scatter Plot) Scatter plots map an independent point against one or more dependent points.

```
Enter <n> for time interval per pixel as follows:
```

```
    [3] = 5 Seconds
```

```
    4  = 10 Seconds
```

```
    5  = 30 Seconds
```

```
    6  = 1 Minute
```

```
    7  = 2 Minutes
```

```
    8  = 5 Minutes
```

```
    9  = 10 Minutes
```

```
   10 = 30 Minutes
```

```
   11 = 1 Hour
```

- ✧ **3** – (Default) Sets a five second time interval.
- ✧ **4-11** – Sets other time intervals.

The choices range from five seconds to one hour. The time interval determines how the point activity is mapped.



Best Practices: An interval should be chosen that is compatible with the sampling interval of each dependent point. If a time interval is selected that is the same or smaller than the sampling interval, the trend will be based on the value taken from one reading.

- ✧ 5 Seconds/Pixel = 9 Ticks = 5 Minutes/Tick
- ✧ 10 Seconds/Pixel = 9 Ticks = 10 Minutes/Tick
- ✧ 30 Seconds/Pixel = 9 Ticks = 30 Minutes/Tick
- ✧ 1 Minute/Pixel = 9 Ticks = 1 Hour/Tick
- ✧ 2 Minutes/Pixel = 9 Ticks = 2 Hours/Tick
- ✧ 5 Minutes/Pixel = 9 Ticks = 5 Hours/Tick
- ✧ 10 Minutes/Pixel = 9 Ticks = 10 Hours/Tick
- ✧ 30 Minutes/Pixel = 11 Ticks = 1.25 Days/Tick
- ✧ 1 Hour/Pixel = 21 Ticks = 2.5 Days/Tick

Enter Independent point acronym:

This prompt displays only when setting up a scatter plot. Enter the acronym for the independent axis.

Enter 1st dependent point acronym:

Enter 2nd dependent point acronym:

Enter the acronym for the first dependent point to be trended. After entering the display color codes (in the following prompt), this prompt repeats for the second through the eighth points. After the eighth point (or a null return) **HTREND** continues.

Enter display color codes (Normal, Alarm, Down) [1,1,1]:

Enter display color codes (Normal, Alarm, Down) [2,2,2]:

This prompt repeats for each dependent point acronym selected. Enter the codes for the colors that should represent this point when its status is normal, alarm, and down. A complete entry consists of three selections separated by commas. The default colors for the first dependent point are 1, 1, 1 and the for the second dependent point are 2, 2, 2. Standard colors are:

- ✧ **1** — Red
- ✧ **2** — Green
- ✧ **3** — Yellow
- ✧ **4** — Blue
- ✧ **5** — Magenta
- ✧ **6** — Cyan
- ✧ **7** — White
- ✧ **8** — Black

Dependent axis Horizontal or Vertical [H] or V:

- ✧ **H** — (Default) Plots the dependent axis horizontally.
- ✧ **V** — Plots the dependent axis vertically.

Enter dependent axis minimum value or [AUTO]:

The default AUTO scale is based on the current value of the points being trended. Point values are scaled around ten tick marks. To accept auto scaling, press <Return>. Otherwise, enter the minimum scale value.

Enter dependent axis maximum value:

This prompt appears only when a scale minimum has been specified. Enter the maximum value.

Enter command file name for saved parameters or a carriage return only for no saved parameters:

To omit setting up a command file with the current trend parameters, press <Return>. To write the trend parameters from this session to a separate command file, enter a name for that file. **HTREND** adds the default file extension of .COM. To use another file extension, enter it (and remember it when executing the file). Command files are saved in the current default directory. Next, a separate window opens and the trend displays. The values at the top of the screen reflect point status at the diamond marker. To close the trend window, press <F2> or type <Q>.

SECTION 12

MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS

MISER contains additional utilities that enable you to perform specialized functions. They are:

- ✧ CBM — Control Block Maintenance
- ✧ [SCR — Operator Scratch Pad](#)

Miscellaneous
Control Block Maintenance
Operator Scratch Pad



FYI: The **CBM** is typically only accessible to the System Manager. It is described in the *MISER System Manual, Miscellaneous Functions*.

12.1 | SCR — Operator Scratch Pad

This program serves as an electronic scratch pad that stores up to four lines of messages. Each line holds up to 60 characters. Messages are stored by index number, author name, and the date and time of creation. The index number is assigned automatically by the system and the author name is assumed to be the login signature. Messages can added, displayed, printed, and deleted.

12.1.1 | Selection from a Target

Select the point target from the *XView Slide Window* and then type **SCR** in the *Quick Menu* box. The **SCR** menu screen opens in an *Xterm* window.

12.1.2 | Selection from the MISER Menu

Select *Miscellaneous*, then *Operator Scratch Pad*. The **SCR** menu screen opens in an *Xterm* window.

12.1.3 | From the Command Line

Type **SCR** and press <Return>. The **SCR** menu screen opens in an *Xterm* window.

12.1.4 | Xterm Prompts

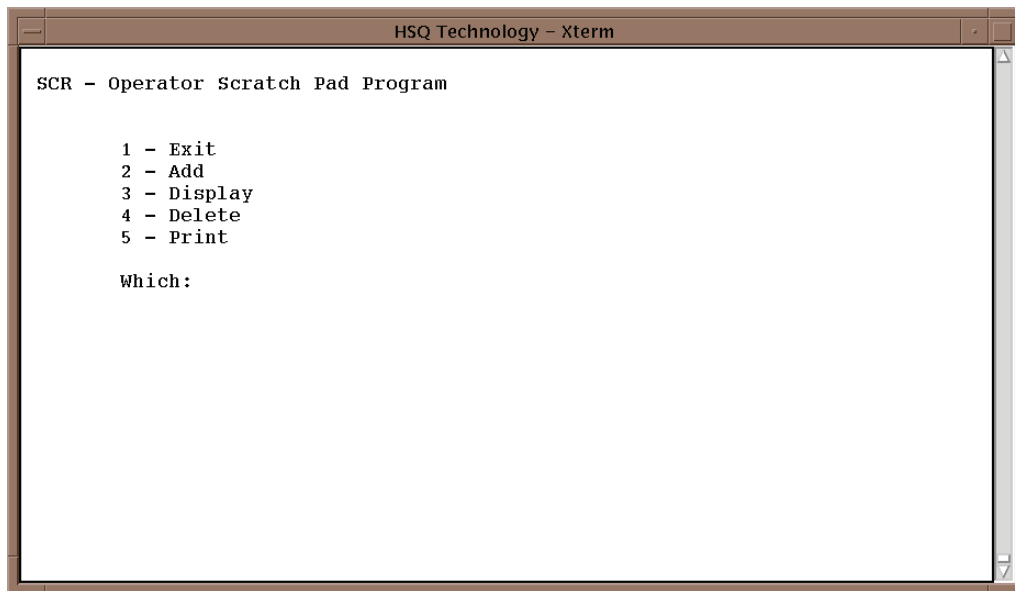


Figure 12-1. Operator Scratch Pad menu

12.1.4.1 | 1 - Exit

(Default) This option exits the program.

12.1.4.2 | 2 - Add

This option adds a new message. The following additional prompts display:

Enter message # 1 (a blank line terminates input)
Enter line 1:

Type the first line of the message using a maximum of 60 characters. Press <Return> to signal the end of the line.

Enter line 2:
Enter line 3:
Enter line 4:

If necessary, repeat for the next three lines. The first blank line or line four signals the end of the message. When the message is complete, **SCR** prints it at the alarm printer.

12.1.4.3 | 3 – Display

This option displays all or selected messages.

Select:
1 = By Index
2 = By Operator
3 = By Date/time
4 = all

The selection can be based on index number, operator name, or date and time. Select one of the following:

- ✧ **Index** — Displays one message selected by index number. Enter the index number.
- ✧ **Operator** — Displays all the messages for the currently logged in operator. Enter the operator name.
- ✧ **Date/Time** — Enter the exact date and time the messages were written (formatted as dd-mmm-yy hh:mm).
- ✧ **All** — Displays all the messages.

Each message found displays on a separate screen. To display the next message, press <Return>.

12.1.4.4 | 4 – Delete

This option deletes all or selected messages. The selection can be based on index number, operator name, date and time, just like above. Use the selection to identify the message(s) that you want to delete. The message then displays with the following prompt:

Verify delete of above (Y or N):

- ✧ Y — (Yes) Deletes the displayed note.
- ✧ N — (No) Does not delete the note and returns to the main menu. This is the default.

12.1.4.5 | 5 – Print

This option prints all or selected messages. The selection can be based on index number, operator name, or date and time. **SCR** displays the selection screen and then prints the identified message(s).



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